

PUBLICATIONS OF THE
COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, an American Quarterly Review, edited by Hamilton Fish Armstrong. \$5.00 a year.

SURVEY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS (*annual*), prepared under the direction of Charles P. Howland. Volumes for 1928, 1929 and 1930. \$5.00 each.

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD (*annual*), edited by Walter H. Mallory. \$2.50.

ORES AND INDUSTRY IN THE FAR EAST, by H. Foster Bain. \$3.50.

THE RECOVERY OF GERMANY, by James W. Angell. \$4.00.

EUROPE: THE WORLD'S BANKER, 1870-1914, by Herbert Feis. \$5.00.

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1931



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

PUBLISHED BY YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS NEW HAVEN
FOR COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK

*Copyright, 1931, by Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
Printed in the United States of America*

FOREWORD

THE demand for the "Political Handbook of the World," published by the Council on Foreign Relations, has proved to be so widespread that it has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted in the press from newspapers abroad, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The handbook is designed to meet this need for special information.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but in every case the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to A. S. Van Santvoord, who has most ably assisted with the checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. In view of the decision to revise the material and to republish the handbook at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

PURPOSE

The Council on Foreign Relations provides a continuous conference on the international aspects of America's political, economic, and financial problems. It is not a trade organization, nor has it any connection with any political party. It is a group of men, many of whom have had wide experience in international affairs, who wish by scientific and impartial study to aid in the development of a reasoned American foreign policy.

In addition to holding regular meetings, the Council on Foreign Relations publishes the quarterly review, *FOREIGN AFFAIRS*, under the editorship of Hamilton Fish Armstrong, which has established itself as the most authoritative review dealing with international relations.

The Council carries on a program of research under the direction of Charles P. Howland. He and his collaborators prepare the *ANNUAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS*, as well as individual volumes on special international questions.

At a recent meeting of societies engaged in the scientific study of international relations, held in London under the auspices of the League of Nations, the Council was designated as the "national center" for such organizations in the United States. It maintains its own quarters in New York City, where all of its activities are centered and where its reference library on international affairs is housed.

Officers

ELIHU ROOT
Honorary President

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

PAUL D. CRAVATH
Vice-President

EDWIN F. GAY
Secretary

WHITNEY H. SHEPARDSON
Treasurer

WALTER H. MALLORY
Executive Director

Directors

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
ISALAH BOWMAN
NORMAN H. DAVIS
STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
ALLEN W. DULLES

CHARLES P. HOWLAND
OTTO H. KAHN
R. C. LEFFINGWELL
GEORGE O. MAY

WESLEY C. MITCHELL
FRANK L. POLK
PAUL M. WARBURG
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM
OWEN D. YOUNG

CONTENTS

ALBANIA	1	ITALY	104
ARGENTINA	2	JAPAN	108
AUSTRALIA	6	JUGOSLAVIA	112
AUSTRIA	10	LATVIA	116
BELGIUM	14	LEAGUE OF NATIONS . .	120
BOLIVIA	18	LIBERIA	123
BRAZIL	20	LITHUANIA	125
BULGARIA	24	LUXEMBURG	128
CANADA	28	MEXICO	130
CHILE	32	NETHERLANDS	132
CHINA	34	NEWFOUNDLAND	136
COLOMBIA	38	NEW ZEALAND	138
COSTA RICA	40	NICARAGUA	140
CUBA	41	NORWAY	142
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . .	43	PANAMA	145
DENMARK	47	PARAGUAY	147
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC .	50	PERSIA	149
ECUADOR	52	PERU	150
EGYPT	54	POLAND	153
ESTONIA	57	PORTUGAL	157
FINLAND	60	RUMANIA	160
FRANCE	62	RUSSIA	163
GERMANY	72	SALVADOR	169
GREAT BRITAIN	79	SIAM	171
GREECE	86	SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF	173
GUATEMALA	88	SPAIN	176
HAITI	90	SWEDEN	179
HONDURAS	91	SWITZERLAND	182
HUNGARY	93	TURKEY	186
ICELAND	96	UNITED STATES	188
INDIA	98	URUGUAY	197
IRISH FREE STATE . . .	102	VENEZUELA	200

ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana

Area: 11,632 square miles

Population: 833,519 (1927 estimate)

Ruler

KING ZOG I

Proclaimed by National Assembly September 1, 1928

Cabinet

Concentration

Appointed March 5, 1930

Premier

PANDELI EVANGJELI

PARLIAMENT

(Constituent Assembly)

Election of August 16, 1928

Speaker: KOSTA KOTTA

Number of Members 59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Following a period of anarchy Albania was proclaimed a republic in 1925. It was a republic in name only. Ahmed Zog, in 1924, headed the military movement which overthrew the government of Bishop Fan S. Noli. Under his leadership his party won a decisive victory in the election of 1925, when he became President. On June 17, 1928, President Zog issued writs for a general election. The newly elected Assembly convened in August and amended the National Constitution so as to permit the President to ascend the throne of a new kingdom of Albania. The King is supported by Pandeli Evangjeli (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*), Vasil Avrami (Minister of Justice), Musa Juka (Minister of the Interior), Kol Thaçi (Minister of Finance), Hil Mosi (Minister of Education), Izet Dibra (Minister of Public Works), Mehdi Frasheri (Minister of National Economy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Demokratia	Independent.	Xhevat Kollajxhi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Official Gazette	Organ of Government.	Ministry of the Interior
Ora	Independent.	C. A. Chekrezi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Rilindja e Arbenis	Independent.	Namik Delvina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vullneti i Popullit	Independent.	Harilla Bakalli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Shqiptare (Bari, Italy)	Supplement to the <i>Gazzetta di Puglia</i> ; devoted to pro-Italian propaganda.	A. Lattanzi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diturija (monthly)	Political, financial, cultural.	M. Lumo Skendo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jurisprudenca (monthly)	Judicial.	Ministry of Justice (<i>Prop.</i>)

ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area: 1,153,119 square miles
Population: 11,192,702 (1929 estimate)

Provisional President

GENERAL JOSÉ F. URIBURU (Conservative)

Assumed office September 6, 1930, following revolution

Cabinet

Provisional

PARLIAMENT *

(Congreso Nacional)

(Dissolved by decree of the Provisional Government on September 6, 1930)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election of April, 1928 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years).

President: DR. ENRIQUE MARTINEZ
(Union Civica Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical Antipersonalista	10
Conservative	8
Union Civica Radical	7
Socialist	1
Vacancies	4

Total 30

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of April, 1930 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years).

President: DR. ANDRÉS FERREYRA
(Union Civica Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Union Civica Radical	100
Conservative	26
Socialist	17
Radical Antipersonalista	11
Miscellaneous	4

Total 158

* As constituted prior to revolution of September, 1930.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution occurred in Argentina in September, 1930, resulting in the overthrow of the government of Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen. A Provisional Government was formed on September 6, and Parliament was dissolved. A decree was issued instructing election officials to have new lists of voters prepared before March 5, 1931. There is much confusion in the political situation. There is in process of formation a party called the Federación Nacional Democrática, composed principally of Radical Antipersonalists, Independent Socialists, Socialists, and Conservatives, who united several months ago in opposition to President Irigoyen. The organization and programs of the parties prior to the revolution of 1930 were as follows:

UNION CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Government party overthrown by the revolution of 1930. Advocated modification of the method of election of Senators, judgment as to the validity of the election of members of Congress by an authority independent of Congress and of the Executive Power, permanent organization of the budget, limitation of parliamentary initiative in the matter of public expenditures. Favored regulation of federal interventions; division of

national territories into provinces; regulation of the constitution and functioning of political parties; social insurance legislation; establishment of special tribunals to settle conflicts between workers and employers; adoption of the sanctions of the International Conference of Labor; and social prophylaxis. Proposed adequate protection of national industries; revision of customs duties; encouragement of small land-holdings; establishment of agricultural coöperatives of production and credit, and an agricultural bank; expropriation and colonization of lands adjacent to railroads, rivers, and canals; comprehensive plan of public works; legislation relative to irrigation and transportation; regulation of fluvial and land-route tariffs; and enactment of liquor laws. Advocated reform of law of financial control; creation of a tribunal of accounts; unification of internal taxes; reform of the mining code; extension of public education — primary, industrial, and commercial; permanent status of the public employee; and a systematic plan of attack on the endemic diseases of the country; laid especial emphasis on the loyal fulfillment of the provisions of the national Constitution.

Leaders: Hipolito Irigoyen (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Pablo Torello (President of Central Committee of Party), Dr. José Maria Martinez and Eulogio Torres (Vice-Presidents of Central Committee of Party), Andrés Ferreyra, Jr., Leopoldo Bard (Deputies).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocated change of the mode of election of Senators and the length of their term in office; that elections of Deputies and Senators to the National Congress be passed on by the federal judiciary; change in method of appointment of the members of the national judiciary; and limitation of legislative initiative in the matter of public expenditures. Favored revision of the citizenship law; moral and material progress of workers; arbitration of conflicts between capital and labor; protection to national industries; encouragement of agriculture; redivision of land; official encouragement of European immigration; construction of national highways and railroads; lowering of transportation rates; and systematic program of public works. Planned for the equilibrium of national, provincial, and municipal budgets; gradual diminution and suppression of national internal taxes; encouragement of primary education; and systematization of hygiene and prophylaxis in epidemic zones.

Leaders: Dr. Julio A. Roca, Dr. Juan R. Vidal, Dr. Evaristo Perez Virasoro, Dr. Adolfo Rodriguez Saa, Dr. Luis Linares (Senators), Dr. Abraham de la Vega (Deputy), Dr. Rodolfo Moreno, Jr., Ramón C. Carcano, Matías Sanchez Sorondo.

SOCIALIST PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favored solution of international disputes by arbitration, and adhesion of the Republic to the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocated a sound monetary system; abolition of taxes which increase consumption costs; gradual reduction of the customs duties until they are entirely dispensed with; abolition of taxes which lay a burden upon agricultural and cattle production and, in general, upon useful applications of capital; imposition of direct and progressive tax on income in general and on inheritances, legacies, and donations; regulation of the production, sale, and consumption of alcoholic drinks and tobacco, tending to their elimination. Favored preferential use of the resources of official banks for furtherance of colonization, loans to genuine coöperatives, and credits to the state; legislation to aid in the formation, functioning, and development of genuine coöperatives; and the nationalization of mines. Urged reforms favorable to labor;

ARGENTINA

national insurance against unemployment, labor accidents, illness, invalidism, old age, and death; and endowment of maternity. Advocated suppression of all artificial encouragement of immigration, and prohibition of entry into the country of contract labor. Declared that education should be lay, free, and obligatory for all children up to fourteen years of age, and that there should be established free schools with technical education for adults. Favored civil equality for both sexes; absolute divorce; limitation of right of inheritance to parents, children, husband, or wife of the deceased, and persons whose support may have been borne by the latter; election of justices of peace; and jury trial for those accused of crimes. Urged reduction of military service to three months, until such time as the Army is dispensed with; suppression of military tribunals; prohibition of intervention by armed forces in conflicts between capital and labor; dissolution of religious orders and secularization of their property; and suppression of all prerogatives of the clergy. Advocated election of the President of the Republic by Congress; suppression of the right of presidential veto; removal of cabinet ministers and of the ministry by vote of the Congress; suppression of the Senate; parliamentary representation for all the country; suppression of provincial governments and legislatures; administrative and judicial reorganization of the country, and municipal autonomy; election of members of the Supreme Court by Congress, and limitation of term of office of its members; separation of Church and State; popular initiative and referendum; universal, equal, and secret suffrage; representation of minorities in national, provincial, and municipal elections; citizenship to foreigners with two years' residence simply by inscription in the electoral roll.

Leaders: Adolfo Dickmann (Deputy), Mario Bravo (Senator), Nicolás Repetto (Deputy, editor of *Vanguardia*, Party organ), Enrique Dickmann.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Similar program to that of the Union Civica Radical or Irigoyenist Party, but did not lay the same emphasis on the loyal fulfillment of the provisions of the national Constitution.

Leaders: Leopoldo Melo (Candidate for President in 1928), Vicente C. Gallo, Luis L. Etchevehere (Senator), Mariano G. Calvento, Mario C. Guido, Benjamin Villafañe.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PARTY: Resulted from a division in the Socialist Party, and its program was the same in all important respects.

Leaders: Augustin S. Muzio (Deputy), Manuel González Mascada, Antonio de Tomaso (Deputy, editor of *Libertad*, Party organ), Augusto Bunge, Roberto F. Giusti, Hector González Iramain, Federico Pinedo, Alfredo L. Spinetto, Antonio Zaccagnini (Deputies).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentina	Independent.	Peres Turne (<i>Dir.</i>)
Argentinisches Tageblatt	German.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avisador Mercantil	Commercial daily.	F. Pernecco Parodi (<i>Founder and Dir.</i>)
		L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buenos Aires Herald	Independent; long-established English-language daily.	Rugeroni Brothers (<i>Props. and Dir.</i>)
Crítica (evening)	Independent.	Natalio Botaña (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cronista Comercial	Commercial daily.	R. S. Perrota (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung	German.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Eds.</i>)
Diario (evening)	Independent; Conservative tendency. Oldest evening daily in Buenos Aires.	Dr. Norberto Lainez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

ARGENTINA

5

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Español	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Casimiro Prieto Costa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fronza	Independent; Conservative.	Justo Pallarés Avécal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad	Official organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Independent Socialist Party (<i>controlling shareholder</i>) Antonio de Tomaso (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nación	Independent; widely read; good news-service.	Dr. Jorge A. Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria degli Italiani	Italian.	Dr. Prospero Aste (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	Roman Catholic organ.	Enrique Osés (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razón (evening)	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Angel L. Sojo (<i>Dir.</i>)
República	Radical Antipersonalista.	Camilo Villagra (<i>Prop.</i>) Ricardo M. Pereyra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standard	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	Juan L. Mulhall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Telegrafo	Independent.	A. C. Martinez (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ultima Hora (evening)	Independent.	Camilo Villagra (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Rizzo Carata (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Dr. Nicolás Repetto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Interior (Córdoba)	Independent.	Jose Menard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Los Andes (Mendoza)	Independent.	Luis Maria and Felipe Calle (<i>Eds.</i>)
Capital (Rosario)	Independent.	Joaquin Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Orden (Tucuman)	Independent.	Julio Rosenvald (<i>Ed.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including oversea Territories)

Population: 6,356,770, excluding full blood aborigines (March 31, 1929, estimate)

Governor-General

SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS

Appointed December 2, 1930

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed October 22, 1929

Prime Minister

JAMES HENRY SCULLIN (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

Six-year term; renewed by halves every three years.

President: WALTER KINGSMILL (Nationalist)

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

Election of October 12, 1929; three-year term.

Speaker: N. J. O. MAKIN (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist.	22	Labor	47
Labor	7	Nationalist	14
Country	5	Country	10
Australian Party	1	Country Progressive	1
Independents	1	Australian Party	1
	—	Independents	2
Total	36	Total	75

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: The Labor Party gained a decisive victory in the election of October, 1929, giving it a clear majority in the House for the first time since 1915. It is disinclined to heavy expenditure on defense. Since attaining office has abolished compulsory military training. It emphasizes Australian nationalism, and freedom from external obligations. In relation to the states, would favor the supersession of the states by the federal government. In *domestic policy*, its objective is the socialization of the means of production, distribution, and exchange. It advocates the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement, but is not favorable to immigration. In regard to industrial arbitration it opposes any contraction of federal activities. It stands for a high protectionist policy and an improvement of the workers' standard of living. It advocates government ownership and control of public utilities and

the socialization of industry. It favors the provision of national insurance and an extension of motherhood endowment.

Leaders: J. H. Scullin (Prime Minister, treasurer and leader of Party), J. A. Fenton (Minister for Trade and Customs), Frank Brennan (Attorney-General), Arthur Blakeley (Minister of Home Affairs), J. A. Lyons (Postmaster General and Minister for Works and Railways), Frank Anstey (Minister for Health and Repatriation), J. J. Daly (Party leader in the Senate), A. G. Green (Minister of Defense).

NATIONALIST PARTY: This party is a product of the war period, and grew out of a desire to prosecute the war, and finally to secure a transition to peace upon conservative yet democratic lines. It stands for the maintenance of a program of national defense in concert with the British forces. In relation to the constituent states, it seeks some extension of federal powers and submitted to referendum certain proposals providing for these extensions, but without success. In *domestic policy*, it supports the high protective tariff, extension of railway facilities, immigration within the capacity of the country to absorb new population, and subject to the full observance of the White Australia policy, and preservation of the existing preponderance of British stock, industrial peace through the delimitation of the operations of Arbitration Courts as between federal and state authorities, and with more emphasis upon round table conferences, vigorous main roads policy, housing reform, national insurance, and motherhood endowment.

Leaders: J. G. Latham (Leader of the Opposition, formerly Attorney-General and Minister of Industry), H. S. Gullett (deputy leader of Opposition), Sir G. F. Pearce (formerly Vice-President of the Executive Council, Party leader in Senate, formerly Minister). Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of the last Nationalist Government, was not reelected in October, 1929.

COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the British Empire is similar to that of the Nationalist Party. In relation to the states, many sections of the Country Party believe in the augmentation of Commonwealth powers and the division of existing states into smaller areas with a simplified governmental machinery. In *domestic policy*, it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing. It favors a limited protective tariff, but has leanings toward free trade, especially in regard to the requirements of rural industries.

Leaders: Dr. Earle Page (leader of Party, formerly Federal Treasurer), Thomas Paterson (formerly Minister for Markets and Transport).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (Prop.) Lloyd Dumas (Ed.)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	D. J. Gilbert (Ed.)
Register (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; oldest daily in state; widely read.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (Prop.) Sydney Deamer (Ed.)
Brisbane Courier (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Brisbane Newspapers, Ltd. (Prop.) R. S. Taylor (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; liberal; authoritative journal with wide circulation.	Norman White and C. E. Sligo (Eds.)
Daily Standard (Brisbane)	Labor; evening paper.	
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	E. E. Edwards (<i>Dir.</i>) M. F. Reading (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) W. H. Simonds (<i>Ed.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; liberal-conservative; authoritative daily with one of largest and widest circulations in the Commonwealth.	Geoffrey and Herbert Syme (<i>Props.</i>) L. V. Biggs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Wilson & McKinnon (<i>Props.</i>) Roy L. Curthoys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; only evening daily in Melbourne; excellent cable service.	Theodore Fink (<i>Dir.</i>) Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Sun News (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) Ralph Simmonds (<i>Ed.</i>)
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) Charles Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Daily Guardian (Sydney)	Independent; liberal leanings; popular morning daily.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. Tonkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest evening daily; large circulation.	S. Bennett, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) Errol G. Knox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Labor Daily (Sydney)	Official organ of Labor Party; radical.	Labor Daily, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) Quentin Spedding and S. A. Rosa (<i>Eds.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Radical-liberal; non-partisan; evening paper.	Sun Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) H. Campbell Jones and D. W. McCay (<i>Eds.</i>)
Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. Warwick Fairfax (<i>controlling shareholder</i>) C. Brunsdon Fletcher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australasian (Melbourne)	Leading weekly of Australasia.	Wilson & McKinnon (<i>Props.</i>) W. P. Hurst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. J. Prior (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Sir Joynton Smith (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sydney Mail (Sydney) (weekly)	Nationalist; conservative; illustrated.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) W. Charlton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Workers Union (<i>Props.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>) Alex Jobson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Investment Digest (monthly). (Sydney)	Financial.	
The Australasian Insurance and Banking Record (monthly) (Melbourne)	Financial.	Alan Thodey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political.	H. S. Nicholas (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Economic Record (semi-yearly)	Economic.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Press Association .	Independent.	Wilson & McKinnon and John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Australian Newspapers Cable Service.	Independent.	Sun Newspapers, Ltd. and Herald & Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Australian United Press, Ltd.	Independent.	G. Brickhill (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Provincial Press Association of South Australia .	Independent.	C. M. R. Dumas (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Adelaide)		
Queensland Country Press Association	Independent.	H. J. Manning (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Brisbane)		
The Tasmanian Provincial and Country Press Association	Independent.	Gordon B. Rolph (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Launceston)		
Country Press Coöperative Co., Ltd.	Independent.	W. A. Whitehead (<i>Chairman</i>)
(Melbourne)		
The Victorian Provincial Press Association	Independent.	W. T. Higgins (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Melbourne)		
The West Australian Provincial Press Association. .	Independent.	J. Mackay (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Perth)		
Australian Provincial Press Association	Independent.	C. M. R. Dumas (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Sydney)		
Country Press Coöperative Co. of Australia, Ltd. .	Independent.	G. H. Varley (<i>Chairman</i>)
(Sydney)		
N. S. W. Country Press Association	Independent.	E. C. Sommerlad (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
(Sydney)		

AUSTRIA

Capital: Vienna

Area: 32,369 square miles

Population: 6,534,481 (1923 census)

President

WILHELM MIKLAS (Christian Socialist)

Elected by Bundesversammlung, December 5, 1928, for four-year term; changed by the new Constitution of December, 1929, to six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Christian Socialist and National Economic Parties)
Appointed December 4, 1930

Chancellor

DR. OTTO ENDER (Christian Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

(Meeting of both Chambers: Bundesversammlung)

UPPER CHAMBER* (Bundesrat)

No uniform date of election

Speaker: Changes every half-year in alphabetical order of federal states

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Christian Socialist	26
Social Democratic	19
Agrarian League	3
Pan-German	1
Heimwehr	1
Total	50

*Members are designated by provincial Diets. Has no legislative power; acts only in an advisory capacity to the Nationalrat, with the right to refer back all bills for a second consideration.

LOWER CHAMBER (Nationalrat)

Election of November 9, 1930 (for four years)

Speakers: MATTHIAS ELDERSCH (Social Democrat); DR. RUDOLPH RAMEK (Christian Socialist); DR. SEPP STRAFFNER (Pan-German)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	72
Christian Socialist	66
National Economic	19
Heimwehr	8

Total 165

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Strongly for a centralized administration. Represents the labor classes. Strongest in Vienna, where it controls the municipal government. Everywhere founded on the trade unions. Has recently abandoned extreme anti-clericalism and at present seems to be willing to co-operate with Christian Socialists, though not unanimous on this program. The revolt of July, 1927, showed the strength of the left wing of the party headed by Dr. Otto Bauer and his leaning to Bolshevik ideas. Demands separation of Church and State; opposes violent revolution, but advocates close connection with personnel of Army, which was recruited in 1920 under Social Democratic auspices but since 1923 has come under the influence of

the Christian Socialist Minister, Mr. Vaugoin. Has a strictly Marxist socialistic program, involving increasing revenue by direct taxation, including income taxes and higher luxury taxes; fiscal reforms to prevent inflation; public works to reduce unemployment. Lays stress on organization of small landholders and program of agricultural development through partition of large estates; maintenance of laws guaranteeing tenants *vs.* landlords; social legislation, especially providing for insurance against old age; secular education; and socialization of industry, mines, banks, and trade. Emphasized particularly the maintenance of the war-time measures by which house rents in Austria were paid in the old crown currency (representing 1/14,000 of the former gold value) so that rents for houses or apartments were merely nominal. The absolute defense of this principle was the main Social Democratic plank, and to it they owed their success in elections in Vienna and other industrial towns. A compromise was finally made on this question and on July 15, 1929, a new rent law was passed marking the beginning of more normal housing conditions. At the annual conference of the Party held in October, 1929, it was agreed to demand internal disarmament, both of the Heimwehr and of the Schutzbund; and to support constitutional reforms, providing they do not include limitation of the franchise or the giving of exceptional powers to the President.

Leaders: Karl Seitz (Burgomaster of Vienna and member of Parliament), Dr. Otto Bauer (Parliamentary leader, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Karl Renner (formerly Chancellor, now member of Parliament and leader of right wing group), H. Breitner (present head of financial administration of Vienna), Franz Domes (President, Labor Arbitration Chamber), Dr. Robert Danneberg (member of Parliament).

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: Conservative; strongly Roman Catholic; its main strength is found among the property-owning classes, such as the devout peasantry and the middle and upper classes in the cities, also among both Jewish and non-Jewish trades. The social reforms which it sponsors are mostly intended to detach the working classes from agnosticism and Marxian Socialism. The party adheres to federalist ideas; its organization is based on federal lines.

Leaders: Dr. Otto Ender (Chancellor), Mgr. Dr. Ignaz Seipel (formerly Chancellor and Minister of Foreign and Internal Affairs), Wilhelm Miklas (President of the Republic), Karl Vaugoin (Minister of War, formerly Chancellor), Andreas Thaler (Minister of Agriculture), Edward Heigl (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Emmerich Czermak (Minister of Education), Dr. V. Kienboeck (formerly Minister of Finance), Richard Schmitz (formerly Minister of Education), Josef Resch (Minister of Social Welfare).

Provincial leaders: Dr. Rintelen (Styria), Dr. Rehr (Salzburg), Dr. Stumpf (Tyrol), Dr. Ender (Vorarlberg), Dr. Buresch (Lower Austria).

NATIONAL ECONOMIC PARTY (National Economic Bloc and Agrarian League): Formed five weeks before 1930 elections; combines the former Pan-German and Peasants Parties. Conservative, anti-socialistic, anti-clerical; advocates union with Germany.

Leaders: Johann Schober (Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister, formerly Chancellor), Franz Winkler (Minister of Interior), Hans Schuerff (Minister of Justice).

HEIMWEHR PARTY: Conservative, fascist tendencies; adherents mainly recruited from the aristocracy and the conservative elements.

AUSTRIA

Leaders: Ernst Rüdiger Starhemberg (formerly Minister of Interior), Franz Hüber (formerly Minister of Justice), Richard Steidle, and Dr. Walter Pfrimer (member of the Executive Committee of the Heimwehr).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Abend	Socialistic; extremely radical; controlled by labor group.	Ernst Colbert (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Arbeiter Zeitung	Organ of Social Democratic Party; widest circulation of any party newspaper in Austria.	Friedrich Austerlitz (<i>Ed.</i>) (Formerly edited by the late Dr. Victor Adler)
Deutsch-Oesterreichische Tageszeitung	Organ of Pan-German Party.	Karl Sedlak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Freie Presse	A powerful, able, independent paper; the principal Austrian paper read abroad; advocates policies of liberalism and international conciliation, though nationalistic in tendency.	Dr. Ernst Benedikt (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal . . .	Conservative; non-partisan; literary; has notable foreign contributors; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	J. Lippowitz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Tagblatt . .	Independent; moderately liberal democratic policy; represents financial and middle class interests; large circulation.	Dr. Rudolf Sieghart (<i>Chief Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Loebl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reichspost	Organ of Christian Socialist Party; conservative and strongly Roman Catholic; official mouthpiece of Mgr. Seipel and Executive Committee of Party.	Dr. Friedrich Funder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Neueste Nachrichten .	Organ of Pan-German Party.	Rudolf Kalman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Zeitung	Official government gazette.	Rudolf Holzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Börse (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Dr. Marc Siegelberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kapitalist (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Karl Nowak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oesterreichische Volkswirt (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Walter Federn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Börsen Kurier . . . (weekly)	Political and economic.	Lucas Schönherr (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten (three times a month)	Economic.	Vienna Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>) Heinz Steinbrück (<i>Ed.</i>)
Anschluss (monthly)	Political; organ of movement for union with Germany.	Oesterreichisch-Deutschen Volksbund (<i>Prop.</i>)
Kampf (monthly)	Political and economic.	Julius Braunthal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pan Europa (monthly) . . .	Political and economic; organ of movement for a union of the European states.	Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation und Staat (monthly)	Political and scientific; organ of German minorities.	Baron F. V. Uxküll-Guilderband (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle . .	Official.	Austrian Govt. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Korrespondenz Wilhelm	Semi-official.	R. Wilhelm (<i>Prop.</i>)

Vereinigung der Berichter- statter der reichsdeutschen Presse in Wien	Association of German corre- spondents.	Dr. Bungers (<i>Pres.</i>)
Verband der auswärtigen Presse.	Association of foreign corre- spondents.	Leo Salkind (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union der auswärtigen Presse	Association of foreign corre- spondents.	Leopold Mandl (<i>Pres.</i>)
Syndikat der Zeitungskorre- spondenten	Association of correspondents of succession states and Austrian provinces.	Stephen Skrein (<i>Pres.</i>)
Organisation der Wiener Presse.	Association of Austrian news- paper men.	Marcell Zappler (<i>Pres.</i>)
Deutschoösterreichische Schriftstellergenossenschaft	Association of German and Austrian writers.	Karl Hans Strobl (<i>Pres.</i>)

BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels

Area: 11,755 square miles

Population: 7,995,558 (1928 estimate)

Ruler

KING ALBERT

Ascended throne December 17, 1909

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic, Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties)

Reorganized November, 1930

Premier

HENRI JASPAR (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

Election of May 26, 1929 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Speaker: CHARLES MAGNETTE (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholics (including Christian Democratic — 2)	71
Socialist	56
Liberal	23
Frontist	4
—	—
Total	154

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

Speaker: J. J. P. J. PONCELET (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic — 1)	77
Socialist	70
Liberal	28
Frontist	11
Communist	1
Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Party lines are much confused by conflicts over the issues of the linguistic question and national defense, and to a less extent over restrictions on alcoholic beverages and socialistic legislation.

CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of several factions of different tendencies (Flemish Democrats and Agrarians, Walloon Democrats and Nationalists) held together by loyalty to Church, including a conservative right wing and a democratic left wing; represents middle classes and conservatives. In *foreign policy* stands for the peace treaties and reparations program and coöperation with the League of Nations; in *domestic policy*, for defense of Catholic Church interests, religious education in public schools, social reforms, adequate national defense, woman suffrage; divided on Flemish nationalist and language questions. (The Christian Democratic Party, which coöperates with the Catholic Party, is a Catholic working-class party, with a program of social reforms designed to draw Catholic workers away from the Socialist Party; has a

syndicalist program for industry based on sharing of control by employers and employees; constituency largely Flemish.)

Leaders: Henri Jaspar (Premier), Senator Carnoy (formerly Minister of Interior), Baron Houtart (Minister of Finance), M. Baels (Minister of Interior), M. Heyman (Minister of Industry; leader of Christian Democrats), Count de Broqueville (Minister of National Defense), Baron E. Tibbaut (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Vicomte Prosper Poulet (formerly Premier), A. Van de Vyvere (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Albert Janssen (formerly Minister of Finance), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (Deputy, formerly Premier), M. Renkin (formerly Minister of Justice, Colonies, Railways, and Interior), P. Segers (Senator, formerly Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs), M. Tschoffen (formerly Minister of Colonies), M. Van Cauwelaert (Deputy, Burgomaster of Antwerp, leader of Flemish movement), M. Dubost (Senator).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of two groups: Walloon (majority), anti-clerical, reformist; and Flemish (minority), friendly with Catholics, more radical, and Marxian. In *foreign policy*, favors the program of the 2d Internationale, and free trade; in *domestic policy*, nationalization of mines, taxation of capital, representation of workers in industrial management, social and unemployment insurance, compulsory vocational education, government aid in cheap housing, and low taxation of workers.

Leaders: Emile Vandervelde (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Camille Huysmans (formerly Minister of Science and Arts), Eduard Anseele (formerly Minister of Railroads, Marine, Posts, and Telegraphs and Aëronautics), Emile Brunet (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Henri Lafontaine (Senator), Louis de Brouckère (Senator), Jules Destrée (Deputy, formerly Minister of Science and Arts), Max Hallet (Vice-President of the Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French; comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter inclining to coöperation with the Socialists; nationalistic. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favors the League of Nations, free trade, collective bargaining in industry; anti-clerical.

Leaders: Paul Hymans (Minister of Foreign Affairs), A. Deveze (formerly Minister of National Defense), Maurice Lippens (Minister of Transport), Maurice Vauthier (Minister of Science and Arts, President of University of Brussels), M. Max (Burgomaster of Brussels), Paul Emile Janson (Minister of Justice), Charles Magnette (Speaker of the Upper Chamber), F. P. B. Masson (formerly Minister of Justice), Pierre Forthomme (Minister of Posts, Telegraph, and Telephones).

FRONTIST PARTY: Extreme Flemish party; demands autonomy of Flemish part of country, and teaching in Flemish for children of Flemish parents.

Leader: H. Vos.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
	(French language papers)	
Dernière Heure	Liberal; afternoon paper; large circulation.	Mm. Brébart and Oedenkoven (Eds.)
Etoile Belge	Liberal; advocates free trade.	G. Marquet (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Beaupain (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gazette	Liberal.	M. Cattier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Independence Belge	Organ of Liberal Party; gives special attention to diplomatic and foreign news.	M. Dens (<i>Prop.</i>)
Libre Belgique	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (<i>Dir.</i>)
Midi	Non-partisan.	M. Renette (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nation Belge	Catholic; conservative; nationalistic.	Fernand Neuray (<i>Dir.</i>)
Peuple	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	Arthur Wauters (<i>Dir.</i>) August Dewinne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Soir	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any paper in Belgium.	V. Rossel (<i>Chief Prop.</i>) M. d'Arcas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echo du Soir (Antwerp)	Financial.	Jules Claes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Matin (Antwerp)	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (<i>Dir.</i>) F. de Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Métropole (Antwerp)	Catholic; conservative.	Charles Decerf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neptune (Antwerp)	Independent; non-partisan; anti-Socialist, with liberal tendency; leading paper for shipping and market news.	Léon Vanderslyen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Charleroi (Charleroi)	Liberal.	A. Pater (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal de Charleroi (Charleroi)	Socialist.	G. Bufquin des Essarts (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Pays Wallon (Charleroi)	Catholic.	M. H. J. Gobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Express (Liège)	Liberal.	Ch. Alexandre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Liège (Liège)	Catholic.	Desire Horrent (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Wallonie Socialiste (Liège)	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Avenir (Mons)	Republican Socialist.	N. Duhot (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Province (Mons)	Liberal.	H. Simonet (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Flemish language papers)		
Het Laatste Nieuws	Liberal.	Julius Hoste (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nieuwsblad	Catholic; democratic.	O. Steghers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag	Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere, Mme. Vve. Huyghe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Flemish Frontist Party.	F. Van den Eynde (<i>Dir.</i>) Jan Boon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazet van Antwerpen (Antwerp)	Democratic; catholic; one of strongest Flemish papers.	M. Goris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Handelsblad (Antwerp)	Conservative, with leaning toward Catholic Party; trade and ship news.	John Van Dieren (<i>Dir.</i>) J. Van Menten (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenpost (Antwerp)	Organ of Flemish Democratic Catholic Party.	J. Verstraeler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp)	Liberal; large local circulation.	Auguste Monet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Schelde (Antwerp)	Radical; Flemish nationalist; Catholic extremist.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille (<i>Dir.</i>) Herman Vos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksgazet (Antwerp)	Organ of Flemish section of Socialist Party; wide circulation.	G. Eckelers (<i>Dir.</i>) Urbain Jamar (<i>Ed.</i>)
(French language papers)		
L'Essor Colonial (weekly)	Colonial questions.	
Revue Catholique (weekly)	Catholic.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Congo (monthly)	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly) . . .	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	Mm. De Coster and Charlier (<i>Eds.</i>)
Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels	Financial.	
Revue Belge (monthly) . .	Catholic.	Pierre Goemaere (<i>Pub.</i>)
Revue Générale (monthly) .	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and Auguste Melot (<i>Eds.</i>)
XXe Siècle	Catholic; strongly nationalistic.	Norbert Wallez (<i>Dir.</i>) Mgr. Schyrgens (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence Télégraphique Belge .	Semi-official.	M. Olivier, Baron Donny (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Association de la Presse Belge.	Independent.	Maurice Duwaerts (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union de la Presse Etrangère.	Independent.	George Detry (<i>Pres.</i>)

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)
Area: 514,155 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Paraguay)
Population: 3,115,000 (1928 estimate)

Provisional President

GENERAL CARLOS BLANCO GALINDO

Assumed office June 28, 1930, following revolution

Cabinet

Military Junta of six members, including General Galindo

Assumed office June 28, 1930

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

*Dissolved by revolution of June, 1930; new elections pending**

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)		LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)	
(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)		(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)	
<i>President:</i> DR. ROMAN PAZ (Government Republican)		<i>President:</i> DANIEL BILBAO (Nationalist)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	9	Nationalist	40
Government Republican	5	Government Republican	30
Genuine Republican	2	Genuine Republican	5
	—	Liberal	2
Total	16	Socialist	1
		Total	78

* Elections are scheduled for January 3, 1931.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The government of Dr. Hernando Siles was overthrown by the revolution of June, 1930. Elections for senators and deputies are pending, while a president, first vice-president, and second vice-president will be elected by popular vote in January, 1931. Candidates for these offices on the coalition ticket are Dr. Daniel Salamanca (Genuine Republican), General Ismael Montes (Liberal), and Dr. Bautista Saavedra (Government Republican), respectively.

The parties are being reorganized and no definite policies have yet been announced. Their organization and programs prior to the revolution were as follows:

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the revolution of 1920, the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) the Saavedristas (now called Government Republicans), who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) the Escalieristas (now called Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. The programs and leaders of these two sections are in general as follows:

GOVERNMENT REPUBLICAN PARTY: In *foreign policy*, advocates acquisition of territory now under dispute and invocation of the League of Nations to determine question of obtaining outlet to the sea. In the clash with Paraguay all four parties united in supporting the foreign policy of the Siles Government. In *domestic policy*, advocates freedom of speech and of the press, favors the preservation of existing relations between State and Church, a higher mineral tax, and, as a rule, the investment of foreign capital in Bolivia.

Leaders: Dr. Bautista Saavedra (Candidate for Second Vice-President), E. Diez de Medina (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Roman Paz (President of the Senate), Dr. Francisco Iraizos, Felipe Guzman (Senators), J. Tellez Reyes and Pedro Gutierrez (Deputies).

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Similar program to above, but anti-Saavedra.

Leaders: Dr. José Maria Escalier, Dr. Daniel Salamanca (Candidate for President), Luis Calvo, R. Ugarte (Deputies).

NATIONALIST PARTY: Formed by union of Republicans and some Liberals. In *foreign policy*, favors peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. In *domestic policy*, advocates road and railroad construction, development of natural resources, attraction of immigration, improvement in welfare of Indian population, development of public school system, financial reform recommended by Kemmerer Commission, and increased taxation. This party is at present inactive as a result of the repudiation of its leaders by the June, 1930, revolution.

Leaders: Dr. Hernando Siles (formerly President of the Republic), H. Suarez (formerly President of the Lower Chamber), Rafael Taborga (Senator), Dr. Ostria Gutierrez, German Costas, Aniceto Solares, Carlos Salinas, and Carlos Hanhart (Deputies).

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920, when it was overthrown by Republican bloodless revolution. Resembles the Nationalist Party in program, the principal distinction being its advocacy of state-controlled enterprises and monopolies. It is liberal as to affairs of the church and conservative in internal matters.

Leaders: Ismael Montes (Candidate for First Vice-President, formerly President), Tomás Manuel Elio (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Aurelio Arauz (Senator), José Mariacamacho.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletín Mercantil. (La Paz)	Commercial.	J. Rios G. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario (La Paz)	Independent; largest circulation.	Manuel Carrasco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Norte (La Paz)	Nationalist.	Cabrera Garcia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razon (La Paz)	Republican (Escalier).	Dr. José Maria Escalier (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ultima Hora (La Paz)	Independent.	Carlos Otero (<i>Dir.</i>) Mario Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín Comercial (weekly) (La Paz)	Commercial, industrial.	Julio Boytia (<i>Ed.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro
Area: 3,285,318 square miles
Population: 42,637,000 (1928 estimate)

Provisional President

DR. GETULIO VARGAS
(Liberal Alliance)

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following military overthrow
of preceding administration

Cabinet

Administrative and Non-political
Appointed November 3, 1930

PARLIAMENT (Congresso Nacional)

Dissolved by revolutionary government; new elections pending

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara dos Deputados)

*Election of 1930 (nine-year term; renewed by
thirds every three years)*

Election of 1930 (for three years)

President: VITAL HENRIQUE BAPTISTE
SOARES (Conservative Republican)

President: DR. S. DO REGO BARROS
(Conservative Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative Republican	55
Liberal Alliance	4
Independents	4

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative Republican	165
Liberal Alliance	40
Independents	7

Total 63

Total 212

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930. It resulted in the overthrow of the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Souza. The rebels were led by Dr. Getulio Vargas, who charged the government with having fraudulently assured the election to the Presidency of its favorite, Dr. Julio Prestes, on March 1, 1930. Dr. Vargas, the opposition candidate in the election, had been nominated by the Liberal Alliance Party. The program of this party may in a sense be regarded as the program of the present provisional government, although it intends to pursue its activities on a wider scope than that expressed in the platform.

LIBERAL ALLIANCE PARTY: Formed by the States of Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Sul, and Parabyha for the purpose of offering a candidate to oppose the Conservative Republican Party at the presidential elections of March 1, 1930. Has carried out its promise of granting amnesty to those who took part in the civil conflicts of 1922 and 1924. Advocates reform of electoral system, compulsory enrollment and secret ballot; reform of the Federal Courts, crea-

tion of regional tribunals with jurisdiction over elections; improvements in secondary and higher instruction; autonomy for Federal District; strengthening of the navy by renewal of material; increased salary for public functionaries but decrease in their numbers; revision of the tariff; continuance of the stabilization plan for finance, with modifications and improvements based on actual experience; creation of a separate Department for Instruction, Education, and Hygiene; reinstatement of work against droughts in northern Brazil; comprehensive plan for the unification of rail, steamship, and highway transportation; reorganization of the Bank of Brazil so that it will no longer act as a competitor of other banks and can exert control over them. Opposes policy of valorization of coffee.

Leaders: Dr. Getulio Vargas (Provisional President of the Republic), José Maria Whitaker (Minister of Finance), Afranio de Mello Franco (Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Fernandes Leite de Castro (Minister of War), José Isaias de Noronha (Minister of the Navy), Assis Brazil (Minister of Agriculture), José Americo (Minister of Transportation), Francisco de Campos (Minister of Education and Public Health), Dr. Oswaldo Aranha (Minister of Justice), José Americo de Almeida (Minister of Communications).

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Until recently the only recognized political party in Brazil. Prior to the founding of the National Democratic Party the only political elements were those in power and those aspiring to government positions. Once aspirants reached their goal, they were automatically incorporated in the Government or Conservative Republican Party. The program of the party has, therefore, not been defined, but has been formulated by each new administration.

Leaders: Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Souza (deposed President of the Republic), Dr. F. Mello Vianna (formerly Vice-President of the Republic and formerly President of the Senate), Octavio Mangabeira (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. S. do Rego Barros (last President of the Chamber of Deputies), Dr. Manoel Villaboim (formerly leader in Chamber of Deputies).

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded something over four years ago in São Paulo; branch opened in Rio de Janeiro on May 18, 1927. The Party being still in its infancy, its program is not yet well developed. It advocates political reforms through such means as modification of the present electoral system, secret ballot, and woman suffrage. In the last election it failed to seat any members in the Parliament.

Leader: Dr. J. F. de Assis Brazil (formerly Deputy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	Edmundo Bittencourt (<i>Prop.</i>) Paulo Bittencourt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Carioca	Independent, liberal tendency.	E. Macedo Soares (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta de Noticias	Old established paper; widely read.	Wladimir Bernardes and Flores da Cunha (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Globo	Independent.	Eurycles Mattos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial	Independent.	Henrique Lage (<i>Prop.</i>) Mario Rodrigues de Vasconcellos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal	Independent; best-edited paper in Rio de Janeiro.	Sociedade Anonyma O Jornal (<i>Prop.</i>) Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Ed.</i>)

BRAZIL

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Count Pereira Carneiro (<i>Prop.</i>) Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Felix Pacheco (<i>Prop.</i>) Victor Viana (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noite (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Diniz Junior and Vasco Lima (<i>Eds.</i>)
Noticia (evening)	Independent.	Candido Campos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Paiz	Conservative Republican; long-established paper with good news service; influential in government circles.	Lindolfo Collor (<i>Dir.</i>) Alves de Souza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria	Conservative Republican.	Francisco Valladares (<i>Dir.</i>) Bezerra de Freitas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Bahia (Bahia)	Democratic.	Geraldo Rocha (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Moniz Sodré (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias (Bahia) (evening)	Democratic.	Altamirando Requião (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (Bahia)	Democratic.	Manoel Vaz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tarde (Bahia) (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>) Wenceslau Gallo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta do Povo (Curityba)	Democratic.	Acir Sampaio (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Republica (Curityba, Paraná)	Conservative Republican; long-established daily.	João Sampaio (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Diario da Manha (Pernambuco)	Democratic; only avowed protagonist in Pernambuco district of any of the national parties; only recently founded but already one of most widely read papers in the city.	Lima Cavalcanti Irmãos (<i>Prop.</i>) Carlos de Lima Cavalcanti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Pernambuco (Pernambuco)	Independent; long-established paper, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil.	Dr. Carlos Lyra (<i>Prop.</i>) S. P. de Lyra (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Recife (Pernambuco)	Opposed to state administration in power; morning and evening editions.	Col. Luiz de Faria (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Philemon de Albuquerque (<i>Ed. morning edition</i>) Dr. Apriego de Faria (<i>Ed. evening edition</i>)
Jornal do Commercio (Pernambuco)	Independent; commercial and agricultural. Publication suspended following revolution of 1930.	Francisco Pessoa de Queiroz (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Salomão Filgueira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal Pequeno (Pernambuco) (evening)	Supporter of state administration.	Medeiros Bros. (<i>Props.</i>) Romeu Medeiros (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Provincia (Pernambuco)	Supporter of state administration. Publication suspended following revolution of 1930.	Diniz Perylo (<i>Prop.</i>) Gilberto Freire and Julio Bello (<i>Eds.</i>)
Tribuna (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1893.	M. Nascimento, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>) Antonio L. Oliveira (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Correio Paulistano (São Paulo)	Conservative Republican; long-established daily.	Dr. Abner Mourão (<i>Dir.</i>) Volgram Nogueira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Non-partisan; organ of the German colony.	Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Rudolf Peschke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Noite (São Paulo) (evening)	Democratic; founded in 1924.	Oswald Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Ayres Martin Torres (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Democratic; founded in 1928.	Reubens do Amaral (<i>Dir.</i>) Basileu Garcia (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diário Nacional (São Paulo)	Democratic; founded in 1927.	J. A. Marrey Junior and Paulo Nogueira Filho (<i>Dirs.</i>) Octavio Lino Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário Popular (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa Junior (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado de São Paulo . . . (São Paulo)	Democratic; long-established and influential paper with largest circulation of any in Brazil.	Nestor Rangel Pestana and Julio de Mesquita Filho (<i>Dirs.</i>) Plinio de Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fanfulla (São Paulo)	Non-partisan; widely read by Italian population throughout southern Brazil.	Commendador Angelo Poci and Augusto Goeta (<i>Eds.</i>)
Folha de Noite and Manhã . (São Paulo)	Democratic, independent tendency.	Olival Costa and Luiz Moura (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Actualidade (weekly) . . .	Political, economic, and financial.	João Lima and Josias Guedes (<i>Eds.</i>)
Brazil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Agencia Americana	Semi-official.	Carvalho de Azevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
---------------------------	----------------	-------------------------------------

BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 39,814 square miles

Population: 5,772,600 (1929 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

Democratic Entente

First appointed June 9, 1923

Reorganized in May, 1930

Premier

ANDREI LIAPCHEV (Democratic Entente)

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranye)

Election of May 20, 1927 (for four years)

President: NIKOLA NAÏDENOV (Democratic Entente)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic Entente	168
Agrarian (including 4 moderates)	48
National Liberal (including Stambulovists)	13
Democratic (dissidents from Democratic Entente)	13
Macedonian Group	11
Social Democratic	10
Artisans	3
Labor	4
Radical (dissidents from Democratic Entente)	2
Independent	1
Total	<hr/> 273

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals; originated in opposition block comprising Democrats, Radicals, Populists, and Progressives, with the support of the National Entente antagonistic to former Premier Stambuliski and the temporary support of the Socialists and National Liberals; formerly dominated by military leaders who overthrew the Agrarian Government of Stambuliski in 1923. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League of Nations and understanding and accord with neighboring countries; in *domestic policy*, strengthening of state authority and Parliament, local autonomy, financial rehabilitation by balanced budget and stabilized currency, economic reconstruction by public works,

reclamation of low areas by drainage to encourage agriculture, and reforms in public education.

Leaders: Andrei Liapchev (Macedonian by birth, formerly Minister of Finance, now Premier and leader of former Democrats), Atanas Burov (Minister of Foreign Affairs and leader of former Populists), A. Tsankov (Minister of Education, formerly Premier), Rashko Madjarov (formerly Minister of Railways), Vladimir Mollov (Minister of Finance), Chr. Kalfov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Grigor Vasileff (Minister of Agriculture), Todor Vlaikov, M. I. Madjarov, Prof. George Danailov (Minister of Public Works), Dr. K. Milanoff (Minister of Justice), Prof. Petco Stainoff (Minister of Railways), Prof. D. Mishaicoff (Minister of Commercial Affairs), Gen. Bucardjeff (Minister of Army).

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical, at times professedly "anti-bourgeois"; composed largely of remnants of Stambuliski's following; originally under leadership of Draghiev, who went into opposition against Stambuliski Government in 1919. In *foreign policy*, favors accord with neighboring countries, possibly even federation with Yugoslavia; in *domestic policy*, land reforms, development of agriculture, construction of roads and railways by people's labor. Now divided into groups. Efforts are still being made towards a union. The smaller group is that of Draghiev and Tomov, while all the other sub-divisions are grouped in the opposite camp with G. Markov as one of the prominent leaders. The various factions of the Party while still divided on many questions agree in their opposition to the present Democratic Entente régime.

Leaders: Dimiter Draghiev (head of idealistic right wing), Konstantin Tomov, St. Omarchevski, M. Torlakov (moderates), G. Markov, M. Radulov, K. Muraviev, G. Jordanov, D. Guitsheff (all of left group, including many extremist elements).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premier Radoslavov; originally founded by Stephen Stambulov, some of whose followers have formed part of it. Until recently split into three groups: one headed by the late M. Kiorchev, which acted with Democrats and moderate Agrarians in last elections; the Stambulovist group, which acted with the Democratic Entente; and the Smilov group of extreme nationalists. In *foreign policy*, stands for revision of peace treaties and relief in payment of reparations, and for rights of Bulgarian minorities abroad; in *domestic policy*, for an effective Constitution and a general program similar to that of the Democratic Entente.

Leaders: Christo Statev, Vassil Koevski, Ivan Anguelov, P. N. Daskalov (publisher), G. Petrov, Boyan Smilov (former Minister), and George Urtoff.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate conservatives, with a program similar to that of the Democratic Entente but more progressive in tendency, a party of considerable strength before formation of the Entente. Has again assumed independent position with tendency to gain the leadership of a coalition in case of a change in cabinet.

Leaders: Alexander Malinov, Prof. Petko Stoyanov (formerly of Radical Party), N. Mushanov, Chr. Slaveikov, Ch. Mutafov, Alexander Gherghinov.

MACEDONIAN GROUP: Members elected from the Macedonian districts of Bulgaria. Stands for Macedonian autonomy and in general for rights of Bulgarian minorities abroad, revision of peace treaties; opposed to Serbo-Bulgarian rapprochement.

Leaders: Dr. Stanishev, G. Kullishev, Vladimir Rumenov.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in tone to British Labor Party; has a moderate constitutional socialistic reform program; affiliated with the 2d Internationale; favors equal political rights for men and women. In the last election allied with the extreme Agrarian group and Artisans Party.

Leaders: Janko Sakuzov, Krustiu Pastukhov, D. Neykov.

ARTISANS PARTY: Progressive, represents interests of skilled workers in trades; in the last election allied with Social Democrats and extreme Agrarians.

Leaders: T. Todorov, Petko Petkov, T. Tabakov.

LABOR PARTY: A radical party formed under legal conditions by former members of the Communist Party.

Leaders: Christo Kalaidjiev, A. Stoyanov, G. Jeleskov (formerly Communist).

RADICAL PARTY: Has advanced democratic reform tendencies. In *foreign policy*, favors federation of Balkan nations; in *domestic policy*, increase of power of people through free elections, woman suffrage, extension of the principle of ministerial responsibility, and direct participation in legislation by referendum, autonomy of judiciary, nationalization of certain public utilities and semi-public industries, state aid to coöperative societies, and benefits to poor.

Leaders: Stoyan Kosturkov, Ilia Georgov, N. Andreev, Angel Stankov.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Bulgarian section of 3d Internationale, in touch with Moscow organization, and with same aims; suppressed as political entity in April, 1925.

STAMBULISKI EMIGRÉS: Some of those who shared in the Stambuliski Government (some still in exile) grouped themselves about N. Atanassov or about Kosta Todorov and Obov; the former is said to maintain relations with Moscow, and the latter with the Yugoslav Government.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Bulgarie	Semi-official government organ. In French.	N. P. Nikolaiev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Demokraticheski Zgovor . .	Organ of Democratic Entente. A newly founded paper, still with rather limited circulation.	Dimitar Pavlov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dnevnik	Independent; evening edition of <i>Utro</i> . (Was sympathetic to the late Premier Radoslavov.)	S. Naumov, M. Ghenovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Dobrudja	Organ of Dobrudja nationalists.	Vladimir Popov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Makedonia	Organ of Macedonian National Committee.	D. Taller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mir	A leading paper; strong affiliation with Democratic Entente. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	Ivan Peev-Plachkov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narod	Organ of Socialist Party.	V. Punev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nezavissimost	Organ of a group of National Liberals.	P. N. Daskalov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pladne	Organ of Obov and Todorov Agrarians.	I. Valkov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Radikal	Organ of the Radical Party.	Minko Guenov (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Slovo (evening)	Semi-official political and commercial paper; connected with Democratic Entente.	T. Kojukharov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svoboda ili Smert	Illegal organ of internal Macedonian revolutionary organization.	
Svobodna Rech (morning edition of <i>Slovo</i>)	Organ of Democratic Entente. Semi-official.	T. Metchkaroff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tergovsko-Promishlen Glas .	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Dimitrov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trakia	Organ of Thracian refugees.	Dimiter Nikolov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Independent; sensational; large circulation.	S. Tanev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vestnik na Vestnitzite . .	Informational.	Published periodically by Association of Bulgarian Journalists
Zname	Organ of the Democratic Party (Malinov wing).	Dr. P. Penchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zora	Independent; a well-informed paper; tends to support Cabinet.	Vasil Paskov (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>) D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zemledelsko Zname (twice a week)	Organ of extreme wing of Agrarian Party.	Christo Cholakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kambana (weekly)	Conservative, with National-Liberal tendencies; pro-German.	Kr. Stanchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
MLadejka Douma (weekly) .	Organ of Labor Youth movement.	Z. Stefanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naroden Priatel (weekly) .	Independent.	M. Velez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Otbrana (weekly) .	Organ of military circles.	Lt. Col. U. Paeev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly) . . .	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	Col. Mitov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Preporets (weekly)	Personal organ of Premier Liapchev, voicing views of Democrats in Entente.	Grigor Vassilev (<i>Ed.</i>) V. Takev, N. Padarev (<i>Contrib. Eds.</i>)
Zemledelska Pravda (weekly)	Organ of Dragiev-Tomov wing of Agrarian Party.	Stanko Momchev, D. Dragiev (<i>Eds.</i>)
Zveno (fortnightly)	Political.	D. Kazasov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Archives of Social Politics (monthly)	Social and economic; socialist.	P. Djidrov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	M. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodno Stopanstvo (monthly)	Economic.	Dr. Iv. Zlatarev (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	Christo Silianov (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	Traiko Popov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	Iv. Popoff (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	T. Laufer (<i>Pres.</i>)

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa

Area: 3,684,723 square miles

Population: 9,797,000 (1929 estimate)

*Acting Governor-General**

CHIEF JUSTICE FRANCIS ALEXANDER ANGLIN

Cabinet

Conservative

Appointed August 7, 1930

Prime Minister

RICHARD BEDFORD BENNETT (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*As of October 1, 1930 (Nominated for life
by Governor-General in Council)*

Speaker: P. E. BLONDIN (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	49
Conservative	46
Progressive	1
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Election of July 28, 1930 (for five years)

Speaker: GEORGE BLACK (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	137
Liberal	89
United Farmers of Alberta	9
Progressive	6
Labor	2
Independent	2

Total 245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Elected to office July 28, 1930, on a "Canada First" policy predicated upon protective tariffs adequate to safeguard home industries against competition of mass production or cheap labor of other countries. Demands reciprocal preferences in tariffs on mutually beneficial basis, even within the Empire. Promises complete revision of Canadian tariffs in 1931. Pledged to National Old Age Pensions, without provincial contribution; to National Highways; to maximum manufacture of Canadian natural resources in Canada; to the fostering and development of agricultural and livestock and other basic industries; and to the coöperative economic development of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Leaders: R. B. Bennett (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Minister of Finance), Sir George

*The Chief Justice is acting pending the arrival of a successor to Lord Willingdon who left early in January, 1931, to become Viceroy of India.

H. Perley (Minister without portfolio), G. D. Robertson (Minister of Labor), Hugh Guthrie (Minister of Justice and Attorney-General), E. N. Rhodes (Minister of Fisheries), H. H. Stevens (Minister of Trade and Commerce), R. J. Manion (Minister of Railways and Canals), E. B. Ryckman (Minister of National Revenue), J. A. Macdonald (Minister without portfolio), Arthur Sauvé (Postmaster General), Colonel Murray MacLaren (Minister of Pensions and National Health), H. A. Stewart (Minister of Public Works), C. H. Cahan (Secretary of State), Colonel D. M. Sutherland (Minister of National Defense), Alfred Duranleau (Minister of Marine), Thomas G. Murphy (Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs), Maurice Dupré (Solicitor-General), W. A. Gordon (Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Mines), Major Robert Weir (Minister of Agriculture).

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth; supports and has been prominent in the enactment of social reform measures, such as old-age pensions, favors negotiation of special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire.

The Liberal-Progressive Group is for all practical purposes merged with the Liberal Party.

Leaders: William Lyon Mackenzie King (formerly Prime Minister, Leader in House of Commons), Raoul Dandurand (Leader in Senate), Ernest Lapointe (formerly Minister of Justice), J. L. Ralston (formerly Minister of National Defense), James Malcolm (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce), P. J. A. Cardin (formerly Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Charles Stewart (formerly Minister of Interior), W. D. Euler (formerly Minister of National Revenue).

UNITED FARMER PARTY OF ALBERTA: Advocates complete free trade; public ownership of all public utilities, abolition of the Senate, proportional representation. It is, generally speaking, anti-imperialistic.

Leaders: Robert Gardiner (Chairman of Party, Leader in House of Commons), E. J. Garland, G. G. Coote, William Irvine.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Coöperates with the United Farmers.

Leaders: Miss Agnes McPhail, John Evans.

LABOR GROUP: Moderate socialist group. Favors collectivist legislation of all kinds.

Leader: James S. Woodsworth (Leader in House of Commons and Party organizer).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALBERTA		
Herald (evening) (Calgary)	Independent.	Wm. Southam & Sons (<i>Props.</i>) Charles A. Hayden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (evening) (Edmonton)	Independent; liberal.	Chas. E. Campbell (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Journal (evening) (Edmonton)	Independent; conservative.	Wm. Southam & Sons (<i>Props.</i>) John M. Imrie (<i>Ed.</i>)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Evening Sun (evening) (Vancouver)	Liberal.	R. J. Cromie (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Morning Star (Vancouver)	Independent; liberal.	George M. Bell (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Vancouver Daily Province (Vancouver)	Conservative.	Wm. Southam & Sons (<i>Props.</i>) Roy Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Colonist (Victoria) . . .	Conservative.	J. S. H. Matson (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles Swayne (<i>Ed.</i>) B. C. Nicholas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (Victoria) . . .	Liberal.	
MANITOBA		
Sun (evening) (Brandon)	Conservative.	J. B. Whitehead (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Graphic (evening) (Portage la Prairie)	Independent; liberal.	Graphic Liberal Printing Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Manitoba Free Press (Winnipeg)	Independent; liberal; long- established paper with wide circulation.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (evening) (Winnipeg)	Independent, with conserva- tive leanings.	Win. Southam & Sons (<i>Props.</i>) M. E. Nichols (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (weekly) (Winnipeg)	Independent; liberal; long- established journal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
One Big Union Bulletin (weekly) (Winnipeg)	Radical.	Winnipeg Central Labor Council (<i>Props.</i>)
Country Guide (semi-monthly) (Winnipeg)	Independent.	The United Grain Growers, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) G. F. Chipman (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW BRUNSWICK		
Telegraph-Journal (St. John)	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. M. Belding (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times-Globe (St. John)	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. M. Belding (<i>Ed.</i>)
NOVA SCOTIA		
Chronicle (Halifax)	Liberal.	Hon. F. B. McCurdy (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Farquhar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Star (Halifax)	Liberal.	The Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) Harvey W. Jones (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Halifax)	Conservative.	The Dennis Estate (<i>Props.</i>) W. H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail (evening) (Halifax)	Conservative; evening edition of <i>Herald</i> .	The Dennis Estate (<i>Props.</i>) Hiram Weir (<i>Ed.</i>)
ONTARIO		
Spectator (evening) (Hamilton)	Independent; conservative; long-established paper.	Wm. Southam & Sons (<i>Props.</i>)
Advertiser (London)	Liberal.	Melville W. Rossie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (London)	Independent; conservative; long-established morning and evening paper.	Wm. Southam & Sons (<i>Props.</i>) A. R. Ford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Citizen (Ottawa)	Liberal; morning and evening paper.	Wm. Southam & Sons (<i>Props.</i>) T. D. Finn (<i>Man. Ed.</i>)
Journal (Ottawa)	Independent; conservative; morning and evening paper.	P. D. Ross (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Norman Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe (Toronto)	Independent; liberal; long- established paper.	The Jaffray Family (<i>Props.</i>) H. W. Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail and Empire (Toronto)	Conservative; influential paper with large circulation.	I. W. Killam (<i>Prop.</i>) John Scott (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening) (Toronto)	Liberal; claims largest circula- tion of any English daily in Canada.	J. E. Atkinson (<i>Prop.</i>) Joseph T. Clark (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegram (evening) (Toronto)	Conservative.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (<i>Prop.</i>) Irving E. Robertson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmers' Sun (weekly) (Toronto)	Independent farm journal.	The United Farmers of Ontario (<i>Props.</i>) R. Bridger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Post (weekly) (Toronto)	Financial.	J. B. MacLean (<i>Prop.</i>) Floyd Chalmers (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canadian Forum (monthly) . . . (Toronto)	Political and economic.	J. F. White (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>QUEBEC</i>		
Canada (Montreal) . . .	Liberal French daily.	J. E. Prevost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Devoir (Montreal) . . .	Independent; nationalist.	Henri Bourassa, M. P. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette (Montreal) . . .	Conservative; influential organ, specializing in commercial and financial news.	Hon. Smeaton White (<i>Prop.</i>) Paul E. Bilkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Montreal Herald (evening) . . . (Montreal)	Liberal; Montreal's oldest daily; established 1811.	Senator Casgrain (<i>Prop.</i>) C. R. Sibley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Montreal Star (evening) . . . (Montreal)	Independent; conservative; largest circulation of any English daily in Montreal.	Lord Atholstan (<i>Prop.</i>) Albert R. Carman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patrie (Montreal) . . .	Independent; conservative; in French.	J. H. Fortier (<i>Prop.</i>)
Presse (evening) . . . (Montreal)	Liberal; in French; claims largest circulation of any daily in Canada, French or English.	M. du Tremblay (<i>Prop.</i>) Oswald Mayrand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times (weekly) . . . (Montreal)	Independent; conservative.	R. E. Cox (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly) . . . (Montreal)	Independent; conservative; illustrated; large home circulation.	Lord Atholstan (<i>Prop.</i>) Fred Yorston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association (quarterly) (Montreal)	Economic and financial.	J. B. Bell and H. B. Henwood (<i>Eds.</i>)
Soleil (evening) . . . (Quebec)	Liberal; in French.	J. C. Harvey (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>SASKATCHEWAN</i>		
Leader-Post. (Regina)	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Props.</i>) D. B. Macrae (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Regina)	Conservative.	C. E. Campbell (<i>Prop.</i>)
Star-Phoenix (Saskatoon)	Independent.	The Sifton Family (<i>Props.</i>) J. S. Woodward (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Producer (weekly) . . . (Saskatoon)	Independent farm paper.	P. Waldron (<i>Ed.</i>)
PRESS ASSOCIATION		
The Canadian Press (Toronto, Ont.)	Association of newspaper publishers.	John Scott (<i>Pres.</i>) J. F. B. Livesay (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)

CHILE

Capital: Santiago
Area: 289,890 square miles
Population: 4,300,000 (1929 estimate)

President

GENERAL CARLOS IBAÑEZ DEL CAMPO

Elected May 22, 1927; assumed office July 21, 1927, for six-year term

Cabinet

Non-political

Appointed May 23, 1927

Reorganized August 23, 1929

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Senadores)

Election of May 21, 1926 (renewed by halves every four years). Half renewed by "selection" of May 21, 1930

President: PEDRO OPAZO LETELIER
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	17
Radical	12
Conservative	10
Democratic	4
Communist	2
Total	45

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

"Selection" of May 21, 1930 (four-year term)

President: ARTURO MONTECINOS
(Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical	34
Liberal	31
Democratic	31
Conservative	22
Republican (CRAC)	14
Total	132

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Instead of the election which was scheduled for May 21, 1930, to renew half of the Upper Chamber and the entire Lower Chamber, a "selection" by the political parties in conjunction with the government was held. The consortium of political leaders, in accordance with provisions of the electoral law, requested the Board of Elections, no opponents existing, to proclaim the names of nominees as if elections had taken place. This was to avoid trouble and expense.

RADICAL PARTY: Its name has merely a political connotation, as opposed to the Conservative Party. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime in the management of the state. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. Its economic views lean toward state socialism.

Leaders: Augusto Rivera Parga (President of the Party), Nicolás Marambio (formerly President of the Party), Juan A. Rios (formerly President of the Party, Deputy), Enrique Oyarzún, Manuel Trucco (Senators), and Hector Boccardo.

LIBERAL PARTY: Pursues a policy midway between the Radical and the Conservative Parties.

Leaders: Pedro Opazo Letelier (President of Party, President of Upper Chamber), Matias Silva (formerly President of the Party), Armando Jaramillo (Senator), Ismael Edwards Matté (Deputy), Francisco Garcés Gana.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Advocates the extension of the vote; favors protection to national industries; champions the cause of the working classes. A branch of this party has socialist principles. Another group has set up an independent camp under the name "Communists."

Leaders: Luis Enrique Concha, Fidel Estay, Aquiles Concha (Senators).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Made up mainly of men of distinction and wealth. It early became the defender of the Catholic Church until the separation of Church and State was agreed upon with its assent (1925). The economic program of this party is based on individualism and free trade, yet there is a marked trend toward Christian socialism.

Leaders: Arturo Lyon-Peña and Joaquin Echenique (Senators).

REPUBLICAN PARTY (Confederation Republicana Accion Civica, CRAC): A new party formed in 1930. It is strongly in favor of the present Government program.

Leaders: Luis Moreno Fontanes (President of Party), Luis Cruz Almeyda (Deputy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Ilustrado	Conservative; progressive.	Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (evening)	Non-political tabloid.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Santiago and Valparaiso)	Independent with progressive tendencies; large circulation; founded at Valparaiso in 1827.	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Carlos Silva-Vildosola (<i>Dir. and Ed. Santiago edition</i>) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed. Valparaiso edition</i>)
Nación	Government owned; largest circulation.	Hugo Silva (<i>Dir.</i>) Oscar Fenner (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Tiempos (evening)	Government owned; evening edition of <i>Nación</i> ; tabloid.	Ramon Lartundo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias (evening) .	Independent; evening edition of <i>Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista Chilena (monthly) .	Political, historical, cultural.	Félix Nieto del Rio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mercurio (Antofagasta)	Formerly connected with <i>Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaiso; has no political affiliation; understood to be allied to nitrate interests.	Julio Asmussen Urrutia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Discussion (Chillan)	Independent; one of oldest papers in Chile.	Jorge Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Concepción City)	Organ of Catholic Church.	Exequiel de la Barra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sur (Concepción City)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>) Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tarapacá (Iquique)	Commercial.	Alberto Brandan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella (Valparaiso)	Independent; evening edition of <i>Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unión (Valparaiso)	Conservative.	Fernando Silva M. (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Total Area: 4,278,000 square miles

Population: 444,653,000 (1928 Maritime Customs estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA *

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit under the system of government provided for by the Organic Law

Chairman of State Council

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Designated as the head of the government for purposes of representation, with the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces. The State Council, in addition to the Chairman, consists of the following members: Hu Han-min, Ts'ai Yuan-p'ei, Tai Chi-t'ao, Wang Ch'ung-hui, Sun Fo, Ch'ên Kuo-fu, Ho Ying-ch'in, Yang Shu-chuang, Lin Sên, T. V. Soong, Chang Hsüeh-liang, Chang Chi, Chao Tai-wên, and Chu P'ei-teh.

Dependent from the State Council are the —

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: Chiang Kai-shek (Chairman), assisted in the executive work of the government by nine ministries, *viz.*: Interior; Foreign Affairs; Military Affairs; Navy; Finance; Industry, Commerce, and Labor; Education; Railways; Communications; and by four boards, *viz.*: Reconstruction, Anti-Opium, Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs, and Labor Affairs.

Legislative Yüan: Hu Han-min (Chairman), assisted by standing committees on Codification, Foreign Relations, Finance, Economics, and Military Affairs; and three departments: the Secretariat, Bureau of Statistics, and Bureau of Compilation.

Judicial Yüan: Wang Ch'ung-hui (Chairman), assisted by the Ministry of

* The government outlined was established by the Organic Law for the National Government of the Republic of China, adopted by the Central Political Council, and promulgated at Nanking on October 3, 1928, by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party), which exercises all political power in the country. This government is to function during the present period of "political tutelage" of the Chinese people. By an interpretative resolution passed by the Central Executive Committee at the time of the promulgation of the Organic Law, the system of government thereby created was made subject to the control and supervision of the Kuomintang. The authoritative bodies in the Central Kuomintang Party organization are the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee, and the Central Political Council. The third meeting of the National Congress of the Kuomintang, from which these bodies derive their authority, took place from March 15 to 29, 1929. The period of "political tutelage" is limited to six years.

Justice, the Supreme Court, the Administrative Court, and the Commission for the Discretionary Punishment of Officials.

Examination Yüan: Tai Ch'uan-hsien (Chairman).

Control Yüan: Yu Yu-jen (Chairman).

Each Yüan has a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, or NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, opposed to present status of China's international relations; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; advocates the demobilization and reorganization of troops; insists upon control of all important policies by the members of the Kuomintang; uses every effort to round up reactionaries, reorganizationists, and Communists.

Leaders: See the National Government; also Dr. C. C. Wu, General Hô Ch'êng-chun, General Liu Chih, General Wu t'ieh-ch'eng, General Chang Ch'ün, C. T. Wang, H. H. Kung, Wu Chih-hui.

REORGANIZATION GROUP (Left Wing of the Kuomintang): In *foreign policy*, desires abrogation of "unequal treaties" and immediate retrocession of foreign concessions, favors the suppression of imperialism and capitalism; in *domestic policy*, proposes the reorganization of the present National Government as well as the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, repudiates the resolutions adopted by the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang; opposed to General Chiang Kai-shek. Recently supported the unsuccessful attempt to establish a northern government at Peiping.

Leaders: Wang Ching-wei, Ch'ên Kung-po, Wang Fa-ch'in, Ku Meng-yü, and certain other members of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang elected by the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang.

NORTHEASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (Manchuria): In *foreign policy*, supports a revision of treaties by negotiation with the powers; antagonistic to Soviet Russia and Japan; nominally obeys the orders of the National Government; in fact, adheres to its own policy; in *domestic policy*, advocates neutrality and peace in China, while ostensibly favorable to the Kuomintang, actually exercises all power in territories under its control and curbs all activities of party headquarters as well as labor organizations.

Leaders: Marshal Chang Hsüeh-liang (Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defense and Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces of the Republic), General Chang Tso-hsiang (Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defense and Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Government), General Wan Fu-lin (Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defense and Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government), Mr. Tsang Shih-yi (Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Government), and General T'ang Yü-lin (Chairman of the Jehol Provincial Government).

COMMUNIST PARTY (Officially suppressed): Affiliated with the 3d Internationale; in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet

Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes a Soviet Government and a frankly communistic economic and social program. Trying to regain a foothold in the Kuomintang.

Leaders: Ch'ên Tu-hsiu (Secretary-General of Party), T'an P'ing-shan (Former Minister of the Interior of the Wuhan Government), Chu Teh, Mao Tse-tung, Peng Teh-huai, Li Li-san.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
The manner of registration does not necessarily affect policies.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Central Daily News . . .	Kuomintang.	Owned and operated by the Kuomintang Central Headquarters
Hsin Chin Jih Pao . . .	Independent.	Shih Hsin-chia (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Canton Gazette . . .	Semi-official organ of the government; in English.	Chen Yik Sun
Min Kuo Daily News . . .	Kuomintang.	Lee Kuo Kong
(Canton)		Huang Chi Lu
Manchuria Daily News . . .	Japanese.	Z. Hamamura (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
(Dairen)		
Central China Post . . .	British.	H. J. Archibald (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Chungshan Daily News . . .	Kuomintang.	Ai Yu-ying (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Hankow Herald . . .	Kuomintang connection.	Bruno Schwartz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Hsing Wen Pao . . .	Commercial.	Chang Yün-yuan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Wuhan Daily News . . .	Kuomintang.	Hsiao Yo-shu (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
China Mail . . .	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Daily Press . . .	British.	D. J. Evans (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
South China Morning Post . . .	British.	H. Ching (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Telegraph . . .	British.	A. Hicks (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Wah Kiu Yat Po . . .	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Wah Tsz Yat Po . . .	Independent.	Chan Chi Lan (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Hsin A Jih Pao . . .	Independent.	T'ao Ming-chun (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
(Mukden)		
Sheng Ching Shih Pao . . .	Japanese registered; printed in Chinese language.	T. Sahara (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Mukden)		
Tung San Sheng Min Pao . . .	Local government organ.	Tung Pen-chiu (<i>Mgr.</i>)
(Mukden)		
Hua Pei Jih Pao . . .	Kuomintang.	Shen Yin-mch (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Peiping)		
Journal de Pekin . . .	Independent; French registered.	A. Nachbaur (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Peiping)		
Shih Chieh Jih Pao . . .	Independent.	Chen She-wu (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
(Peiping)		
The Leader . . .	Kuomintang connection.	Li Ping-jui (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Peiping)		
Yi Shih Pao . . .	Independent.	Tu Chu-hsuan (<i>Man.</i>)
(Peiping)		
China Critic . . .	Independent.	D. K. Lieu (<i>Advisory Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (weekly)		
China Digest . . .	American registered.	Carroll Lunt (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
China Press (Shanghai)	British.	C. J. Laval (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Times (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Ho Hsi-ya and Pan k'eng-pi (<i>Eds.</i>)
China Weekly Review (Shanghai)	American registered.	J. B. Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Current Events (Shanghai) (monthly)	Independent.	T. K. Chen and T. T. Li (<i>Eds.</i>)
Eastern Miscellany (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Chien Chin-yu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Times (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Ch'en Ching-han (<i>Ed.</i>)
Far Eastern Review (Shanghai) (monthly)	American registered.	George Bronson Rea (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Shanghai (Shanghai)	French.	G. Moresthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (or the Re- publican Daily News) (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Yen Sheng-yu and Ch'en Tehen (<i>Eds.</i>)
North China Daily News . . . (Shanghai)	British organ.	Edwin Haward (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Evening Post (Shanghai)	American registered.	Carl Crow (<i>Pub.</i>)
Shanghai Times (Shanghai)	British.	T. O. Thackery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Zaria (Shanghai)	Russian.	E. A. Nottingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shun Pao (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	L. V. Arnoldov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sin Wun Pao (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Chang Chu-p'ing and Ch'en Ching-han (<i>Eds.</i>)
North China Daily Mail . . . (Tientsin)	British registered.	Li Hao-jan (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Star (Tientsin)	American registered.	T. G. Fisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peking and Tientsin Times . . (Tientsin)	British organ.	Charles J. Fox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	W. V. Pennell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Chang Chi-luan (<i>Ed and Pub.</i>)
Yung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Liu Chun-ch'ing (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
		Hollington K. Tong (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Kuo Min	Chinese; semi-official.	Li Choy (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha . .	Japanese.	G. Kagoshima (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Rengo	Japanese.	I. Furuno (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Reuters	British.	William Turner (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	American.	Randall Gould (<i>Mgr.</i>)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá

Area: 440,846 square miles

Population: 8,000,000 (1929 estimate)

President

DR. ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA (Liberal)

Elected February 9, 1930; assumed office August 7, 1930, for four-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Reorganized December, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1927 (for four years)

President: Changes each month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	33
Liberal	15
Total	48

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of February, 1929 (for two years)

President: Changes each month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	75
Liberal	37
Total	112

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and universal suffrage; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: Dr. Miguel Abadía Méndez (formerly President), Dr. Guillermo Valencia (Presidential Candidate 1930), General Alfredo Vásquez Cobo (Presidential Candidate 1930, Minister to France), Carlos Vásquez Latorre, Emilio Ferrero, Julio Holguín, José Joaquín Casas (Minister to Spain), and Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez.

LIBERAL PARTY: The Liberal Party, which predominates in the present administration, supports the Constitution now in force, which was enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886. The Liberal Party opposes the interference of the Church in politics, and desires its close coöperation for the benefit of the country.

Leaders: Alfonso López (Chairman of Party, recently appointed Minister to Great Britain), Eduardo Santos (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, owner of *El Tiempo*), Fabio Lozano (formerly Minister of Public Works, formerly Minister to Peru), Luis Eduardo Nieto Caballero, and Gabriel Turbay (member of Congress).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Nacional	Liberal.	Benjamin Silva Herrera (<i>Ed.</i>)
Espectador (evening) . . .	Liberal.	Dr. Luis Cano (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Mundo al Día (evening) . . .	Independent; tabloid in form.	Arturo Manrique (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Luis Carlos Páez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuevo Tiempo	Conservative.	Alberto Portocarrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiempo	Liberal; most influential paper; largest circulation in the country.	Eduardo Santos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Comercio	Conservative.	Carbonell family (<i>Dirs.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (evening)		
Liberal	Liberal (radical wing).	Pedro Juan Navarro D.
(Barranquilla) (evening)		
Nacion	Conservative.	Rafael Sanchez Santa Maria
(Barranquilla)		
Prensa	Independent.	MartinezAparicioandFernandez Families
(Barranquilla)		Juan C. Martinez
Deber	Conservative.	
(Bucaramanga) (evening)		
Vanguardia	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis
(Bucaramanga) (weekly)		
Correo del Cauca	Conservative.	Eduardo Lalinde
(Cali)		
Diario de Pacifico	Conservative.	Escipión Jaramillo
(Cali) (evening)		
Relator	Liberal.	Eduardo Zadwazky
(Cali) (evening)		
Bodegon	Independent.	Jacob del Vallee
(Cartagena) (weekly)		
Diario de la Costa	Conservative.	Carlos Escallon
(Cartagena)		
Mercurio	Independent.	Lazaro Espinosa
(Cartagena)		
Comentarios	Liberal.	Joaquin Hernandez
(Cúcuta)		
Trabajo	Liberal.	Carlos Julio Rosas
(Cúcuta) (evening)		
Mosquetero	Liberal.	Luis C. Ferro
(Honda)		
Pueblo	Liberal.	Gabriel Gonzalez
(Ibagué)		
Patria	Conservative.	Aquilino Villegas
(Manizales)		
Voz de Caldas	Liberal.	Eudoro Galarza Ossa
(Manizales) (evening)		
Colombiano	Conservative.	Fernando Gomez Martinez
(Medellín)		
Correo de Colombia	Independent.	Enrique A. Gaviria
(Medellín)		
Defensa (evening)	Conservative.	José D. Munera
(Medellín)		
Heraldo de Antioquia	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Estado	Liberal.	Gabriel Echeverria
(Santa Marta)		

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José

Area: 23,000 square miles

Population: 471,525 (census of 1927)

President

DON CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ (National Union)

Elected February 12, 1928; assumed office May 8, 1928, for four-year term

Cabinet

Nationalist Union

Reorganized January, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1930 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: OSCAR ROHRMOSER (Nationalist Union)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist Union	29
Republican	7
Constitutional	4
Independent	3
Total	<hr/> 43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica do not have well-defined programs. In fact, the parties may be regarded as but temporary groups which are formed prior to elections by persons of sufficient prestige to gain popular support. The three principal groups at present are: the Nationalist Union, government, led by Manuel Castro Quesada, Oscar Rohrmoser, and Juan Rafael Arias; the Republican, opposition, led by Carlos María Jiménez; and the Constitutional, church, led by Dr. Rafael Calderon Muñoz.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A B C (evening)	Independent.	Mariano Solorzano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correo Nacional (evening)	Catholic.	Luis Cartin Gonzalez (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Diario de Costa Rica	Semi-official.	Ricardo Castro Beeche (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nueva Prensa (evening)	Independent.	Raul Chacon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna	Independent; widely read.	José Maria Pinaud (<i>Prop.</i>)
Repertorio Americano	Political and literary.	Joaquin Garcia Monge (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Excelsior (Cartago) (weekly)	Independent.	Gonzalo Ortiz M. (<i>Ed.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 3,595,615 (1929 estimate)

President

GENERAL GERARDO MACHADO Y MORALES (Liberal)

Re-elected November 2, 1928, for six-year term

Took oath of office May 20, 1929

Cabinet

Coalition (Liberal, Conservative, and Popular Parties)

Reorganized December 5, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of November 1, 1930 (nine-year term;
renewed in part every three years)*

President: DR. CLEMENTE VAZQUEZ
BELLO (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	26
Conservative	7
Popular	4

Total 37

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Representantes)

*Election of November 1, 1930 (six-year term;
renewed by halves every three years)*

President: DR. RAFAEL GUAS INCLÁN
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	65
Conservative	54
Popular	9

Total 128

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

It is impossible in Cuba to distinguish between the political parties by means of permanent platforms or statements of national principles. Originally there were three: Liberal, Conservative, and Popular, their strength being in the order named. The nation has recently gone through a political reorganization which has resulted in the adoption of analogous platforms. Because of the enactment of laws preventing periodical reorganization of the parties, these are now controlled by the Executive Committees of the respective Assemblies, which are made up of ex-officio members who are the present Senators and Representatives. The parties follow the dictates of their leaders, who now fully support the Machado Government and its program, including a comprehensive plan of public works, more diversification in industry, and development of public instruction and agriculture. The Liberal Party is led by Dr. Clemente Vazquez Bello (President of the Senate), Dr. Rafael Guas Inclán (President of the House of Representatives), Col. Carlos Machado (Party leader in House of Representatives), and Viriato Gutierrez; the Conservative is headed by Wilfredo Fernandez (Senator) and Dr. Santiago Rey (minority leader in the Lower House); and the Popular is guided by Dr. Celso Cuellar

del Rio (secretary of the Senate), Dr. José Manuel Cortina (leader of Liberal-Popular coalition in the Senate), and Dr. Carmelo Urquiaga (Party leader in the House of Representatives).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Conservative; commercial; organ of retail merchants.	Dr. Isaac A. del Real (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent, oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony; large circulation.	Nicholas Rivero, Jr., and José I. Rivero (<i>Dirs. and Eds.</i>)
Havana American	Independent; in English.	J. T. Wilford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; leading English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	Carl Byoir (<i>Ch. of Bd.</i>) Dean N. Sanborn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Cuba (Twice daily)	Leading Liberal paper.	Carlos Machado y Morales (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lucha	Independent.	Antonio San Miguel (<i>Prop.</i>) E. H. Guzman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio	Independent; business journal; an ably edited and influential publication of its kind.	Pedro R. Osorio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo	Independent, but at present supports administration; large circulation.	Rafael R. Govin (<i>Prop.</i>) Ricardo Lancis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pais Excelsior	Anti-Machado: sensational; large circulation.	Alfredo Hornedo (<i>Pres.</i>) Manuel Aznar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Carteles (weekly)	Graphic weekly; sometimes opposes Government.	A. T. Quilez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Karikato (comic weekly) . .	Anti-Machado.	Julio Guannard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Política Comica (weekly) . .	Liberal.	Ricardo de la Torriente (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semana (comic weekly) . . .	Anti-Machado; very popular.	Sergio Carbo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Times of Cuba (monthly) . .	Monthly English-language magazine.	Capt. E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)
Camagueyano (Camaguey)	Conservative; supports government.	Walfredo Rodriguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Comercio (Cienfuegos)	Independent; supports government.	B. Rumbant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (Cienfuegos)	Independent; supports government.	Florencio C. Veliz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Cuba (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent; progressive.	Eduardo Abril Amores (<i>Ed.</i>)
Independencia (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	E. Gonzalez Manet (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa . . .	Association of newspaper publishers.	R. M. de Angulo (<i>Pres.</i>)
-------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)

Area: 54,207 square miles

Population: 14,608,000 (1930 estimate)

President

DR. THOMAS G. MASARYK

Elected by Revolutionary Assembly November 14, 1918; re-elected May 27, 1920 and 1927, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition including Czechoslovak Agrarian, Czechoslovak People's Catholic, Czechoslovak Trades, Czechoslovak Social Democratic, Czechoslovak National Democratic, German Agrarian, German Social Democratic, and Czechoslovak National Socialist Parties. Appointed December 8, 1929

Premier

FRANTIŠEK UDRŽAL (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

PARLIAMENT

(Národní Shromáždění)

Election of October 27, 1929

UPPER CHAMBER

(Snát)

(Eight-year term)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Snemovna)

(Six-year term)

Speaker: DR. FRANTIŠEK SOUKUP
(Czechoslovak Social Democrat)

Speaker: JAN MALYPETR (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian	24
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	20
Czechoslovak National Socialist	16
Communist	15
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	13
German Social Democratic	11
German Agrarian League	9
Slovak People's Catholic	9
Czechoslovak National Democratic	8
German Christian Socialist	8
Hungarian Christian Socialist	6
Czechoslovak Trades	6
National German Socialist Labor	4
Independents (Stříbrný Party)	1
Total	150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian	46
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	43
Czechoslovak National Socialist	32
Communist	30
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	25
German Social Democratic	21
Slovak People's Catholic	20
German Agrarian League	16
Czechoslovak National Democratic	14
Czechoslovak Trades	12
Hungarian Christian Socialist	12
German Christian Socialist	11
National German Socialist Labor	8
German National	7
Independents (Stříbrný Party)	3
Total	300

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CZECHOSLOVAK AGRARIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY: Represents agricultural population and defends its interests; favors land reform and distribution, and protective tariffs on agricultural products. The strongest Czechoslovak party.

Leaders: Dr. Antonín Švehla (formerly Premier), J. Malypetr (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Dr. Milan Hodža (formerly Minister of Education), František Udržal (Premier, formerly Minister of Defense), Dr. K. Viškovský (Minister of Defense), Bohumil Bradáč (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Minister of the Interior), Dr. V. Šrobár.

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Workingmen's party with Marxist program, but follows constitutional democratic methods in politics; advocates social reform and welfare measures; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Antonín Hampl (Chairman of Party), Rudolf Bechyně (Minister of Food), Dr. Alfred Meissner (Minister of Justice), A. Srba (formerly Minister of Food), G. Habrman (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Lev Winter (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Ivan Déer (Minister of Education), F. Tomásek (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), J. Stivín.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of workmen, lower ranks of state employees, and traders. Advocates social reforms but opposed to extreme Marxist principles; advocates separation of Church and State.

Leaders: Dr. Eduard Beneš (Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the younger leaders of former Realist Party of President Masaryk), Václav Klofáč (formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr. E. Franke (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Member of the 3d Internationale. Founded September, 1920, by division from left wing of Social Democratic Party; includes all nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

Leaders: Leaders of controlling group: Ant. Zápotocky, Klem. Gottwald.

CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of peasants, small landowners, workmen, more conservative town inhabitants, and clergy; conservative. Aims at the preservation of the influence of the Catholic Church on the schools and in public life and promotion of interests of high clergy and lower classes.

Leaders: Msgr. Jan Šrámek (Minister of Unification), Jan Dostálek (Minister of Public Works), Dr. F. Nosek (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Dr. J. Dolansky (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. M. Hruban, Boh. Stašek, Bedrich Bezdek, Dr. Mičura, Josef Šamalík.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party in its more orthodox socialistic orientation. In questions affecting national minorities, stands with other German and Hungarian parties demanding cultural autonomy. Its opposition tactics, carried on for ten years, were given up after the election of 1929.

Leaders: Dr. Ludwig Czech (Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. K. Heller, S. Taub, A. Pohl.

SLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party only in laying strong stress upon local autonomy for Slovakia, including finance and administration and Slovak schools; represents Slovak peasant interests.

Leaders: Father Andrej Hlinka, Dr. J. Buday, Dr. Ludevít Labaj (formerly Minister), Dr. J. Kovalík, Dr. J. Tiso (formerly Minister of Public Health).

GERMAN AGRARIAN LEAGUE: Has similar aims to Czechoslovak Agrarian Party, the only difference being in its representation of national minority interests; seeks collaboration with the Czechoslovak Agrarians.

Leaders: Prof. F. Spina (Minister of Public Health), Fr. Peterle, Fr. Windirsch, W. Zierhut, J. Luksch.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Developed from the Young Czech Party, which before the war united people of all classes in the beginning of the political movement for Czechoslovak independence. Represents Czech nationalism and conservatism as opposed to socialism; supported largely by Czech industrialists, business men, and state employees. In *foreign policy*, opposes recognition of Soviet Russia and advocates a strong military defense system.

Leaders: Dr. Karel Kramář (formerly Premier), Victor Dyk, Jan Dvořáček (formerly Minister of Commerce), Dr. Josef Matoušek (Minister of Commerce), Dr. Fr. Hodáč, Fr. Lukavský, Fr. Ježek.

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADES PARTY: A moderate conservative party standing for protection of interests of small business men, tradesmen, and artisans, as against both large capitalists and socialists. Originated in 1920 by division from Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; followers mostly among middle classes; advocates reduction in present heavy taxation.

Leaders: Rudolf Mlčoch (Chairman of Party, Minister of Railways), Jos. V. Najman (formerly Minister of Railways).

HUNGARIAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A conservative Catholic party vigorously representing Hungarian minority interests; opposed to coalition government.

Leaders: Dr. János Jabloniczky, Dr. Géza Szüllő.

GERMAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A Catholic party, similar to Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party but representing German minority interests.

Leaders: Dr. K. Hilgenheiner (Chairman of Party), E. Ledebour-Wicheln, Prof. R. Mayr-Harting (formerly Minister of Justice), Josef Böhr, Dr. F. Luschka.

NATIONAL GERMAN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY: Closely related to the German National Party, the only point of difference being that it enrolls its membership from among the lower-rank German employees of the state, traders, and other small-income groups.

Leaders: Rudolf Jung, Hans Krebs, Richard Köhler.

GERMAN NATIONAL PARTY: Represents the extreme nationalists of the German minority; opposed to coalition government.

Leaders: Dr. K. Schöppe, Dr. E. Schollich, O. Horpynka.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
České Slovo	Organ of Czechoslovak Socialist Party.	Václav Klofáč (<i>Dir.</i>) K. Z. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Československá Republika .	Government organ.	Jos. St. Hevera (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung Bohemia .	German nationalist paper.	Alb. Wesselski (<i>Ed.</i>) Ferd. Deml (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Lidové Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Rev. B. Stasek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; conservative.	Antonín Pimper (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Osvození	Politically independent; close to Foreign Office; organ of Czechoslovak Legionaries; progressive, with socialistic tendencies.	Dr. Lev Sychrava (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; nearest to Czechoslovak National Democratic Party.	Dr. Josef Janda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Presse	Semi-official. In German.	Arne Laurin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Tagblatt	Independent; leading German language liberal paper, representing less radical national feeling.	R. Keller (<i>Publ.</i>) Dr. S. Blau (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Ernst Rychnovsky (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Právo Lidu	Organ of Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party.	Jaroslav Kondelka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reforma	Organ of Czechoslovak Trades Party.	J. V. Najman (<i>Dir.</i>) A. P. Kalina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rudé Právo	Organ of Communist Party.	Josef Guttman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialdemokrat	Organ of German Social Democratic Party.	Wilh. Niessner (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Emil Strauss (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Venkov	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Josef Vraný (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovak (Bratislava)	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party.	Josef Sivák (<i>Ed.</i>) M. Sidor (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Slovenská Politika (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Fr. Votruba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenský Deník (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	A. Žalud (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>) K. Hušek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Brno)	Independent; liberal.	J. Stránský (<i>Pub.</i>)
Našinec (Olomouc)	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party.	M. Zamykal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central European Observer (weekly)	Semi-official; subsidized by Government. In English.	J. Kraus (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Europe Centrale (weekly)	Political, economic, and literary. In French.	Oumanski (<i>Ed.</i>)

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,568 square miles
Population: 3,518,000 (1929 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X

Ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)

Appointed April 29, 1929

Premier

TH. A. M. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Landsting)

*Election of September 21, 1928**

Speaker: JENSEN-KLEIS (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	28
Social Democratic	27
Conservative	12
Radical	8
Faroe Islands Home Rule party	1
Total	76

*Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Folketing)

Election of April 24, 1929 (for four years)

Speaker: H. P. HANSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	61
Liberal	44
Conservative	23
Radical	16
Justice League	3
Slesvig	1
Independent Conservative	1

Total 149

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly industrial laborers; has always been closely connected with trade unions and consumers' coöperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, international arbitration, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, proposes to reduce the army to a guard corps and the navy to a state marine to act as a revenue patrol, preserve neutrality, and discharge League obligations; also advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day to eight hours, unemployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, parcelling out of big estates and public leasing to small holders, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 21, and abolition of the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Leaders: Th. A. M. Stauning (Premier), H. P. Hansen (Speaker of Lower Chamber), C. C. Andersen (Upper Chamber), N. Andreasen, F. J. Borgbjerg (Minister of Education), N. Hauge (Minister for Industry and Commerce), C. V. Bramsnaes (Minister of Finance), K. K. Steincke (Minister of Social Affairs), L. Rasmussen (Minister of Defense).

LIBERAL PARTY: Usually called "Left Party"; represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, opposes the Social Democratic plan to reduce the army and navy, and favors a defense system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and discharge League obligations, stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bi-cameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures, legal equality for men and women, and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms as freeholders.

Leaders: Thomas Madsen-Mygdal (formerly Premier), Dr. N. Neergaard (formerly Minister of Finance, formerly Premier), Dr. Moltesen (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), O. Kragh (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), M. Slebsager (formerly Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Shipping), Jensen-Kleis (Speaker of Upper Chamber).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Represents financial, industrial, and business constituency of cities, and landowners; coöperates with Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, moderately nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, resists reduction of army and navy and favors a defense plan based on compulsory enlistment, maintenance of the Danish position in Slesvig, the state church and Christian instruction in public schools, protection of private property, protective tariff duties to aid industry, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, and compulsory social insurance; opposes taxation on land values, parcelling out of large estates, and prohibition.

Leaders: C. Tvede (Upper Chamber), Christmas Möller (Lower Chamber), H. Parkov, P. Korsgaard, V. Pürschel.

RADICAL PARTY: Also called "The Radical Left Party"; represents mainly small property owners and landholders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors obligatory arbitration, League of Nations, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates abolition of compulsory military service and coöperates with the Social Democratic Party in reduction of the army and navy, stands for religious freedom and abolition of the state church, seeks coöperation with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders and public leasing, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade, favors free trade, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities and high direct income and property taxation for social purposes, and profit sharing.

Leaders: C. Th. Zahle (Minister of Justice, formerly Premier), J. Veistrup (Upper Chamber), Niels Frederiksen (Lower Chamber), P. Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs).

JUSTICE LEAGUE: Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land; anti-socialistic; favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of

Church and State, free trade, reduction of parliamentary representation with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, state aid to purchasers of small farms, freedom of education and religion.

Leader: Dr. A. Dam.

SLESVIG PARTY: Represents the German faction in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by plebiscite. The principal point of its program is a revision of the present border between Denmark and Germany.

Leader: Dr. Schmidt.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Chr. Gulmann, Anders Vigen, and Sv. Poulsen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Börsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagbladet, Dagens Nyheder, Aftenposten, Nationaltidende	Conservative. These four papers are under the same management.	C. Ferslew & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. Helweg-Larsen, Nic. Blaedel, Loth Jensen and Schou (<i>Eds.</i>)
Kristeligt Dagblad . . .	Religious; conservative.	Ernst Kjaersgaard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenbladet	Liberal.	Asger Karstensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politiken	Radical.	Ove Rode, V. Koppel (<i>Eds.</i>)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sørensen and Carl Andersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Aalborg Amtstidende . . . (Aalborg)	Liberal.	F. Jordan, T. Lassen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Aalborg Stiftstidende . . . (Aalborg)	Conservative.	Schiøtz-Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aarhus Amtstidende . . . (Aarhus)	Liberal.	J. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aarhus Stiftstidende . . . (Aarhus)	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jyllandsposten (Aarhus)	Conservative.	S. V. Nielsen (<i>Prop.</i>) H. H. Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jydske Tidende (Kolding)	Conservative.	Helge Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Stiftstidende (Odense)	Conservative.	M. C. H. Dreyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Tidende (Odense)	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Socialdemokrat . . .	Social Democratic.	H. Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sorø Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen (<i>Prop.</i>)
Finanstidende (weekly) . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . . (weekly)	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen, J. A. Lemming (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gads Danske Magasin . . . (monthly)	Political and literary.	Erik Rindom (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tilskueren (monthly) . . .	Political and literary.	Axel Garde (<i>Ed.</i>)
Økonomi og Politik (quarterly)	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Ritzaus Telegrambureau . .	Independent; supported by Press Council representing all leading parties.	Lauritz Ritzau (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
----------------------------	---	------------------------------------

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Santo Domingo

Area: 19,332 square miles

Population: 1,050,000 (1927 estimate)

President

GENERAL RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO Y MOLINA (Trujillista)

Assumed office August 16, 1930, for four-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed August 16, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of May 16, 1930

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

President: MARIO FERMÍN CABRAL
(Patriotic Coalition of Citizens)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Union	5
Liberal	4
Trujillista	1
Patriotic Coalition of Citizens	1
Nationalist	1
Total	12

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

President: GEN. MIGUEL ANGEL ROCA
(Trujillista)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Trujillista	12
Patriotic Coalition of Citizens	5
Liberal	5
Republican	5
National Union	3
Nationalist	2
Independent Labor	1

Total 33

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of the Dominican Republic are formed around individuals rather than based on platforms. It is, therefore, impossible to state specifically the program of each. The parties named above all supported the candidacy of General Trujillo, but the party members are constantly shifting their allegiance; moreover, a new "Great Unionist Party" is being formed with the purpose of unifying all the parties, and this move seems to be having some success. The leaders of the parties are: President Trujillo (Trujillista); Elías Brache (Patriotic Coalition of Citizens); Senator Teófilo Hernández (Nationalist); Senator Desiderio Arias (Liberal); Senator August Chottin (National Union); Deputy Wenceslao Medrano (Independent Labor); and Vice-President Estrella Ureña (Republican). Without representation in the Cabinet or Congress are the National Party (led by Dr. José Dolores Alfonseca, formerly Vice-President; Gustavo A. Díaz, formerly President of the Senate; and Angel Morales) and the Progressive Party (led by Federico Velásquez y H.).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Listín Diario	Independent; influential, long-established paper.	Arturo J. Pellerano Sardá (<i>Dir.</i>)
Opinión	Government; popular and influential.	Alvaro Alvarez D. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario (Santiago)	Independent.	César Morales (<i>Ed.</i>)
Información (Santiago)	Independent.	Rafael César Tolentino (<i>Ed.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 1,800,000 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. ISIDRO AYORA

Appointed by Military Board. Assumed office April, 1926

Re-elected on March 27, 1929, by Constituent Assembly for term ending August 31, 1932

Cabinet

Liberal

Reorganized in November, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Inaugurated August 10, 1930

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Number of members 32 Number of members 56

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government, during which the Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly of 57 members which met in Quito in October and remained in session until June 18, 1929. On March 26, 1929, it adopted a new Constitution, and the following day re-elected Dr. Ayora President of the Republic. It will be seen that the programs of the two principal political parties are similar in most respects.

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws, in which emphasis is placed on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity of those detained or condemned unjustly; secularization of convents; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leaders: Enrique Baquerizo Moreno (President of Party), Dr. A. Hidalgo Nevarez (Secretary of Party), Dr. José Peralta, Arnaldo F. Galvez, Modesto Larrea Jijon.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

Leaders: Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (President of the Party), Rafael M. Arizaga, Manuel Sotomayor y Luna (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Mantilla Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Debate	Conservative.	Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>)
Día	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cosmopolita	Independent.	Nicolas Rubio Vasquez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ambato)		
Crónica	Independent.	Victor M. Albornoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cuenca)		
Diario del Sur	Conservative.	Dr. Emiliano J. Crespo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Cuenca)		
Mercurio	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Cuenca)		
Diario	Conservative.	A. Moreno A. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
Prensa	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
Telégrafo	Liberal; widely read; founded in 1884.	Castillo Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
Universo	Liberal.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
Los Andes	Radical.	Leon Benigno Gallegos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Riobamba)		
La Razon	Liberal.	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Riobamba)		

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo

Total Area: 383,000 square miles

Settled Area: 12,226 square miles

Population: 14,168,756 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING FUAD I

Succeeded as Sultan, October 9, 1917; proclaimed King,
March 15, 1922

Cabinet

Independent

Appointed June 20, 1930

Premier

ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

Dissolved on October 23, 1930, by Royal Rescript; new elections pending

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Chamber of Deputies)

*Election of January, 1924 (ten-year term;
renewed by halves every five years)*

Election of December 22, 1929 (for five years)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Wafd (Zaghlul)	107
Liberal Constitutional	7
Minor parties	7
Total	121

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Wafd (Zaghlul)	215
National (Watani)	3
Unionist (Ittihadist)	2
Independents	15
Total	235

When Parliament met in January, 1930, Adly Yeghen Pasha's ministry resigned in favor of a Wafd ministry, headed by Mustafa Nahas Pasha, which held office until June 19, 1930, when it was succeeded by the present ministry.

The Egyptian Parliament was dissolved by Royal Rescript on October 23, 1930, when the new Constitution of Egypt was proclaimed by King Fuad. This Constitution provides that the Senate shall henceforth consist of 100 members (three-fifths to be appointed by the king and two-fifths elected by popular vote), and that the Chamber of Deputies shall henceforth consist of 150 members. It also provides that parliamentary elections shall be held within three months of the date of the Decree of Dissolution and that the new Parliament shall meet within four months thereof. Parliamentary elections will probably be held in February or March, 1931.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

WAFD PARTY: Announces that it will work for the realization of Zaglul Pasha's principles and strive for complete independence amicably, without hatred or animosities, safeguard the Constitution, and cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers in general, and Great Britain in particular. Since its resignation on June 19, 1930, the Wafd has been working for an early restoration of parliamentary life.

Leaders: Mustapha Nahas Pasha (President of Party), Mohamed Naguib el Gharabli Pasha (formerly Minister of Wakfs), Ali Chamsi Pasha (formerly Minister of Education), William Makram Ebeid Bey, Wissa Wassef Bey, Hamad el Bassel Pasha, and Mahmud Fahmy el Nokrachi.

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by aristocrats and intellectuals. Has favored negotiating with Great Britain to obtain independence of Egypt and Sudan gradually. In general pursues a policy of moderation. The party took no part in the election of December, 1929, thus throwing entire responsibility for possible rejection of the treaty with Great Britain on the Wafdists.

Leaders: Mohamed Mahmud Pasha (formerly Premier), Dr. Hafez Afifi Bey (formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs), Mohamed Aly Pasha, Ahmed Bey Abdel Gaffar, Mahmud Abdel Razek Pasha, and Gafaar Wali Pasha (formerly Minister of War).

NATIONAL PARTY: Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leaders: Hafez Ramadan Bey, Abdel Hamid Bey Saïd, and Fikry Abaza.

UNIONIST PARTY: Pro-Palace; composed of former Constitutionalists or Wafd Party members. Has the same policy as the Liberal Constitutional Party, but makes an issue of loyalty to the Egyptian crown.

Leaders: Yehia Ibrahim Pasha, Hilmy Issa Pasha, and Sayed Pasha Abou Ali.

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Organized in December, 1930, by Prime Minister Sidky Pasha. Composed of wealthy citizens, discontented Liberal Constitutionalists, and politicians now in power. Advocates Egypt's complete independence and the maintenance of sovereignty over the Sudan; an agreement with the British Government on points reserved, and the carrying out of that agreement in a way which will guarantee amicable relations between the two countries; abolition of the capitulations, the maintenance of amity between natives and foreigners, and the strengthening of friendly relations which will help continue mutual confidence between Egypt and the other powers; the admission of Egypt to the League of Nations; support of the constitutional régime; complete autonomy for the judiciary; and improvement of the living conditions of the country in all phases of life.

Leader: Ismail Sidky Pasha (Premier).

PRESS *

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Arabic in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahram	Independent; largest circulation in Egypt.	Gabriel Takla Bey (<i>Prop.</i>) Daoud Barakat Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ittihad	Organ of Unionist Party.	Mohamed Tewfik Riad Bey (<i>Dir.</i>)
Liberté	French daily; pro-Government.	E. Gallad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mokattam	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers; pro-British.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf & Makarius (<i>Props.</i>) Khalil D. Tabit Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siassa	Organ of Liberal Constitutional Party.	Dr. Hussein Haekel Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messagero Egiziano (Alexandria)	Fascist; in Italian.	E. di Pompeo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Tachydromos	Greek Liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Bourse Egyptienne (Cairo and Alexandria)	Independent; in French.	E. Lanminois (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette (Cairo and Alexandria)	Independent, liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue d'Egypte (weekly)	Economic-financial; in French.	B. Michel and G. Vaucher (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Sphinx (weekly)	Political, economic, social; in English.	S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Following the rioting in the summer of 1930, the government suppressed a number of the Wafd press organs; they were succeeded by other dailies, some of which also have been suppressed. Perhaps the most widely read Wafdist journals now published are: *El Misr*, *El Missa*, and *Sout Misr*.

ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn

Area: 18,362 square miles

Population: 1,115,000 (1930 estimate)

State Head

OTTO STRANDMAN (Labor)

Elected July 9, 1929

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed July 9, 1929

PARLIAMENT

(Riigikogu)

Election of May 11-13, 1929 (for three years)

Speaker: KARL EINBUND (Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Agrarian (including House Owners — 3)	27
Socialist	25
Settlers	14
Labor	9
Nationalist	9
Christian Nationalist	4
National Minorities (Russian — 2, German-Swedish Bloc — 3)	5
Non-party (Workers — 4, Labor — 1)	5
Absent from the country (Workers)	2
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents, generally, interests of farmers and land-owners; favors moderate social and democratic reforms, such as provision of land to landless classes from state reserves; and revision of constitution to provide for investiture of a President, enhancing the authority of the present post of State Head.

Leaders: Jaan Teemant (formerly State Head), Gen. Johan Laidoner (formerly Commander-in-Chief of Army), Konstantin Päts (Head of Provisional Government, 1918-19, State Head, 1921-22), Karl Einbund (Speaker of Parliament, formerly Minister of Interior), Gen. J. Soots (formerly Minister of Defense), K. Tonkman, A. Jürman (Minister of Communications), J. Hünerson (Minister of Education and Social Affairs).

HOUSE OWNERS PARTY: A small section representing the interests of city holders of property; acts with Agrarian Party.

Leader: M. Pung.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Represents working class interests and trade unions; has a moderate constitutional program for state socialization of industry and trade; affiliated with 2d Internationale.

Leaders: August Rei (formerly State Head), K. Ast (formerly Minister of Information), Mihkel Martna (founder of Party), L. Johanson, A. Jõeäär, E. Joonas.

SETTLERS PARTY: Represents interests of peasants who have received land from the state under the Agrarian Reform of 1919.

Leaders: O. Köster (Minister of Defense), R. Penno (formerly Vice-President of Parliament), J. Lehtman, J. Zimmermann (Minister of Finance and Commerce).

LABOR PARTY: Represents small landowners, some non-socialist working class and radical intellectual groups; advocates a radical program of extensive social reform.

Leaders: Otto Strandman (State Head), Ado Anderkopp (Minister of Justice and of the Interior), Prof. Piip (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and recently Minister to United States), Mr. Kalbus (formerly Minister of Justice and of the Interior), Mr. Kaarna (formerly Minister of Public Welfare), M. Juhkam (formerly Minister of Defense), J. Kukk (formerly State Head and Minister of Finance).

NATIONALIST PARTY: A liberal middle-class party, formed by fusion of the former National People's and Liberal Parties, representing landowners and business and professional groups in the towns; especially active in questions of education and culture; urges state development of natural resources.

Leaders: Jaan Tõnisson (formerly State Head), August Kerem (Minister of Agriculture, formerly Minister of Communications), Karl Kornel (formerly Minister of Trade and Industry).

CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY: Represents clerical interests.

Leaders: Jaan Lattik (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Friedrich Akel (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister at Stockholm), Prof. Hugo Rahamägi (formerly Minister of Education), and L. Raudkepp.

RUSSIAN PARTY: Represents the interests of the Russian minority, seeking cultural autonomy.

Leader: M. Kurtshinsky.

BALTIC GERMAN PARTY: Represents nationalist and cultural interests of the German minority.

Leader: V. Hasselblatt.

WORKERS PARTY: Resulted from division in Socialist Party in March, 1926, and represents more radical socialist views. No longer active as a party: four of its representatives in Parliament have declared themselves as non-party, and the two others have left the country.

Leader: A. Kaaver.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kaja	Organ of Agrarian Party.	A. Tupits (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maa	Organ of Settlers Party.	J. Loosalu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Paevaleht	Conservative; independent, favoring Agrarian and Chris- tian Nationalist Parties.	T. E. Kirjastus Uhisus (<i>Prop.</i>) G. E. Luiga (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Rahva Sõna	Socialist.	A. Offenbach and E. Joonas (Eds.)
Revalsche Zeitung	Organ of Baltic German Party.	A. de Vries (Ed.)
Vaba Maa	Organ of Labor Party.	E. Laaman (Ed.)
Vesti Dnya	Organ of Russian minorities.	A. Schulz (Ed.)
Postimees	Organ of Nationalist Party.	J. Tõnisson and O. Mänd (Eds.)
(Tartu [Dorpat])		
Bank of Estonia Economic Bulletin (monthly)	Economic and financial.	V. Poom (Ed.)
Eesti Statistika (monthly) .	Economic and financial.	A. Tooms (Ed.)
Kaubandus-Tööstuskoja Tea- taja (bi-monthly)	Economic and financial; bul- letin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.	H. Anto (Ed.)

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 149,926 square miles

Population: 3,611,791 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. LAURI KRISTIAN RELANDER

Elected February 16, 1925; six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (National Coalition, Agrarian, National Progressive,
and Swedish People's Parties)

Appointed July 4, 1930

Premier

PEHR EVIND SVINHUFVUD (National Coalition Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of October, 1930 (for three years)

Speaker: KYÖSTI KALLIO (Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	66
Agrarian	59
National Coalition.	42
Swedish People's	21
National Progressive	11
Small Farmers.	1
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; advocates reduction of armaments, and prohibition; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Väinö Tanner (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Prof. Väinö Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Hannes Ryömä (formerly Minister of Finance), Väinö Hupli (formerly Minister of Commerce), Matti Paasivuori and Miss Sillanpää (formerly Ministers), Rieti Itkonen (formerly Minister of Interior).

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents agricultural interests, opposing both conservatives and socialists; supports the coöperative movement; favors the rural as against city population, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Dr. J. E. Sunila (formerly Premier), Kyösti Kallio (Speaker of Parliament, formerly Premier), Juho Niukkanen (formerly Minister of Defense), P. V. Heikkinen (formerly Minister of Commerce), K. A. Lohi (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), Albin Manner (Minister of Defense).

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti-socialist organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security and a strong defense system, safeguarding of the Constitution, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Pehr E. Svinhufvud (Premier), Dr. Paavo Virkkunen (Minister of Education, formerly Speaker of Parliament), Erkki Kuokkanen (Minister of the Interior), Dr. K. Haataja, P. Pennanen (formerly Minister), Prof. Antti Tulenheimo (formerly Premier).

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking population; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Prof. Ragnar J. Furuholm, Erik von Frenckell, Baron Ernst von Born, Prof. Ernst Estlander, Axel Palmgren.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A centre party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms.

Leaders: Prof. Kaarlo J. Ståhlberg (formerly President), Dr. Oskari Mantere (formerly Premier), Prof. J. H. Vennola (formerly Premier), Risto Ryti (Director of Bank of Finland, formerly Minister of Finance).

SMALL FARMERS PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leader: Yrjö H. Kesti.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Sana	Lappo Movement.	Emerik Olsoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Eljas Erkkö (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic.	Antton Huotari (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomenmaa	Agrarian.	Kalle Jutila (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi	National Coalition.	Kaarlo Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku)	Swedish.	Einar Holmberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	U. V. Toivola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Aura (Turku)	National Coalition.	E. Tikkanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kansan Työ (Viipuri)	Social Democratic.	J. F. Aalto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maakansa (Viipuri)	Agrarian.	Jaakko Vainio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic.	Amos Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finlands Industri (semi-monthly)	Industrial.	Yrjö Koskelainen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin	Economic and financial.	Dr. A. E. Tudeer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly)	Political and literary.	Edvin Linkomies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finnish Trade Review (quarterly)	Economic.	Eino Jauri (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT).	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Tollet (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris
 Area: 212,659 square miles
 Population: 40,743,851 (1926 census)

President

GASTON DOUMERGUE

Elected June 13, 1924, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Radical Socialists, Republican Socialists, Left Radicals, Democratic and Radical Union, Republican Union, and Left Republican Parties)

Appointed December 13, 1930

Premier

THEODORE STEEG (Radical Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Elections to December, 1930 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years)

Speaker: PAUL DOUMER (Democratic Left)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic Left	147
Republican Union	71
Democratic and Radical Union	35
Republican Left	20
Socialist	16
Right (Royalist and Bonapartist)	9
Belonging to no group	14
Total	312

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

Elections to December, 1930 (for four years from June 1, 1928)

Speaker: FERNAND BOUISSON (Socialist)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical and Radical Socialist	115
Socialist	105
Republican-Democratic Union	86
Left Republicans	65
Radical Left	51
Democratic and Social Action	31
Independent Left	20
Popular Democratic	18
Radical and Social Left	17
Republican Socialist	15
French Socialist	14
Communist	11
Belonging to no group	41
Not inscribed	21
Total	610
Total authorized by law	612

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Most French parliamentary groups do not exactly represent true parties, with funds and organization. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the

enrollment in the Chamber of at least 14 members, the number necessary to secure appointments to important committees. Smaller groups are insured proportional representation on the committees, since their votes are pooled with the remainders of the larger groups (after division by 14), in order to nominate the last few members of each committee. The names of groups are not the same in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they correspond to organized parties in the country at large. Groups coincide with parties only when a party has parliamentary strength sufficient to enable it to form a group of its own. Organized parties able to command effective groups in the Chamber are the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Republican National Alliance (leading factor of the republican federation). The Communist Party has maintained its group in the Chamber, though unable to secure seats in all committees. Other groups are built around several parties or around individual leaders. There is also an organization of members "belonging to no group," which enjoys all of the privileges of the regular groups with respect to voting by proxy and obtaining assignments to committees, and which sometimes facilitates the formation of ministries through making available qualified men without party connections.

In addition to the parliamentary groups and the parties, there are two more or less compact coalitions uniting various groups and parties for common action: the *Left* (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), comprising in the Senate the group of the Democratic Left, and in the Chamber the Radicals and Radical Socialists, Socialists, Republican Socialists and French Socialists, but excluding the Communists; and the *Right Centre* (formerly called Bloc National), comprising in the Senate the Republican Union, the Republican Left, and the Democratic and Radical Union, and in the Chamber the Republican-Democratic Union, the Democratic and Social Action, the Popular Democrats, the Left Republicans, the Independents, and some Radicals. These coalitions play in Parliament a rôle similar to that of the organized parties in the United States or Great Britain, and on them the Premiers and Cabinets rely for support.

The general programs of parties at large composing the coalitions are:

LEFT

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: One of the largest parties in France, often able to hold power or control governments; organized nationally, with department federations; evolutionary in policy and intermediary between the conservative parties upholding the present order of society and the socialist parties desiring to establish a new economic and social order; represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and officials of all degrees. Its influence in recent years has shown a steady tendency towards decline, owing to the failure of its leaders to compromise with neighboring groups in Parliament; the result has been added strength for the Moderate Republicans on the one hand, and the Socialists on the other. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. In *foreign and colonial policy*, favors the League of Nations, reparations agreement, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates reduction of standing army and military expenditure, priority of the Chamber over the Senate, democratization of Senatorial elections, extension of communal liberties; also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (short of complete state socialism) such as nationalization of large public utilities (excepting railways) and participation of technicians and consumers in their

management; advocates income, property, and business taxes and state monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption; favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reinforced labor inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees; reform measures, such as obligatory social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' coöperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, opposes diplomatic relations with Vatican, and favors reinforcement of secular education by the creation of a single school system.

Corresponds to Chamber group of Radicals and Radical Socialists and part of Senate group of Left Democrats.

Leaders: Edouard Daladier (Deputy, President of Party, Minister of Public Works); *Senators* — Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Abr. Schrameck (formerly Minister of Interior), Th. Steeg (Premier and Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (Minister of Marine), Maurice Sarraut (formerly President of Party), René Renoult (formerly Minister of Justice), Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader in Senate), Justin Godart, M. Dalbiez (formerly Minister of Liberated Regions), René Besnard (formerly Minister of Labor).

Deputies — Edouard Herriot (formerly Premier and Minister of Public Instruction), C. Chautemps (Minister of Public Instruction), A. Berthod, Yvon Delbos (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), François-Albert (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), André Hesse (formerly Minister of Colonies), Louis J. Malvy (formerly Minister of Interior), A. Durafour (formerly Minister of Labor), Léon Archimbaud, L. Lamoureux (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Julien Durand, Pierre Cot, J. Mistler, M. Dalimier, G. Bonnet (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Adherent of 2d Internationale; associated with General Labor Confederation under Léon Jouhaux; affiliated with Labor and Socialist Internationale; founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties; faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès; advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism; adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. Unlike other similar European Socialist parties, such as the Belgian Socialist Party, it is unwilling to share responsibility by participation of Ministers in a coalition government. In *foreign policy*, favors international coöperation but recognizes principle of national defense; supports League of Nations, International Labor Organization, and Locarno treaties; favors good relations with Russia; opposes relations with Vatican; criticizes alleged excesses of peace treaties, while defending rights of small nations under them; advocates reduction of term of compulsory military service and a militia system; opposes budget for maintenance of present forces. In *domestic policy*, advocates suppression of Senate; favors extension of free compulsory secular education; opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes; urges nationalization of large industries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies; favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers and small landowners and tenants; favors right of public employees to organize, and laws to protect labor, also social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants.

Leaders: Deputies — Léon Blum (floor leader), Vincent Auriol (formerly floor leader), Paul Boncour (formerly Minister of Labor), Fernand Bouisson (Speaker of Lower Chamber, first Socialist elected to this office), Compère-Morel, Salomon Grumbach, Paul Faure, Frossard, Pierre Renaudel, Alexandre

Varenne; *Senators* — Morizet, Betoulle; *Outside Parliament* — Albert Thomas (Director of International Labor Office), M. Zyromski, Longuet.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY: A small party, organized nationally, opportunistic in policy and intermediary between the Radicals and Socialists, more nearly approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics; founded by Briand and Viviani when they refused to accept the unification of the two French Socialist parties after the Amsterdam Congress in 1905; in *foreign policy*, favors League of Nations and a close understanding with Germany; in *domestic policy*, strongly anti-clerical; favors extension of state monopolies in order to attain a moderate degree of socialism.

Leaders: Anatole de Monzie (formerly Minister of Finance); *Senators* — Louis Soulié, M. Violette; *Deputies* — César Chabrun (floor leader), Frédéric Brunet.

RIGHT CENTRE

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE: A federation rather than a party. In *foreign policy*, it stands for strict execution of the treaties and security of frontiers, and favors diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, it opposes the radicals in religious questions, but favors freedom of religious belief; opposes income and business taxes, and revision of taxes bearing on moneyed classes; opposes state monopolies, government supervision of commerce or industry, and idea of class struggle; moderately decentralist.

Leaders: Senators — Alexandre Millerand (formerly President), M. Hervey; *Deputies* — Louis Marin (formerly Minister of Pensions), André Maginot (formerly Minister of War), Ed. de Warren. *Outside Parliament* — Gen. de Castelnau, Father Doncoeur.

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL PARTY: Organized in 1920, on the basis of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901; represents industrial and commercial middle class; advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In *foreign policy*, favors resolute attitude toward Germany, and is hostile to relations with Russia; advocates cordial diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, argues for secularism with religious freedom; anti-socialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services, advocates moderate decentralization of administration; liberal in economic theory; favors a program of social reform, stopping short of collectivist measures; accepts income and business taxes.

Corresponds in Chamber to Left Republicans, Democratic and Social Action, and Radical Left; in Senate, to Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Raymond Poincaré (formerly Premier, formerly President of the Republic); *Senators* — M. Ratier (President of Party), Louis Barthou (Minister of War), Léon Bérard (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Henri Chéron (Minister of Justice), Charles Chaumet; *Deputies* — Paul Reynaud, Yves Le Trocquer (formerly Minister of Public Works), Robert Thoumyre.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN AND SOCIAL PARTY: Organized in October, 1930, by dissident faction of the Republican Federation. In *foreign policy* advocates a firm nationalist attitude; in *domestic policy* favors the strengthening of the authority of the government.

Leaders: P. Taittinger, Edouard Soulier, Ybarnégaray (Deputies).

ROYALISTS

L'ACTION FRANÇAISE: Composed of extreme nationalists and anti-republicans; Orleanist; has no representation in Parliament but is solidly organized;

agitates in favor of hereditary monarchy; anti-parliamentarian and decentralist; for restoration of Catholic Church as preserver of order and authority, but on bad terms with the Vatican; anti-Semitic and anti-foreign; for supremacy of state.

Leaders: (outside Parliament) Charles Maurras, Léon Daudet.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS: A few Orleanists of parliamentary type, and Bonapartists, partisans of a monarchy based on a plebiscite. Represented in Parliament by a few deputies belonging to no group and senators in Right group.

COMMUNISTS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The French section of the 3d Internationale; formed by split from Socialists in 1920, and well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration; advocates full revolutionary program inspired by Moscow organization; active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign affairs*, aims to embarrass the Government, particularly as regards military and colonial policies.

Leaders: Deputies — André Marty, Doriot (floor leader), Berthon, Marcel Cachin. *Outside Parliament* — Florimond Bonte, M. Marrane.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

Chamber of Deputies

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST: (See party list, page 63).

SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 64).

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC UNION: Conservative group finding support among wealthy non-royalist aristocrats and leaders of industry and finance; many members in Parliament identified with Republican National Alliance, National Catholic Federation, and Republican Federation; representing Union of Economic Interests, and big industrialists including the Comité des Forges; forms chief element of the *Right Centre*, uniting Liberal Popular League (Catholics accepting republican régime) and other clericals whose political views outweigh religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and radicalism. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations agreement, considers disarmament now impossible, and advocates defensive military and political alliances. In *domestic policy*, advocates increase of army and navy, reestablishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President; opposes extremist labor organization and eight-hour law and similar industrial legislation; individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand. Corresponds largely to Republican Union group in Senate.

Leaders: Georges Pernot (formerly Minister of Public Works), Louis Marin (formerly Minister of Pensions), Louis Dubois, François de Wendel, Ernest Flandin, Blaisot.

LEFT REPUBLICANS: Left wing of the *Right Centre*; opportunist moderate conservative group, progressive in tendency, collaborating in support of any government which is not socialistic, pacifist, or anti-clerical; advocates conciliatory foreign policy; supports secular laws. Corresponds to Senate group of Republican Union.

Leaders: André Tardieu (formerly Premier and Minister of Interior), Georges Leygues (Minister of Interior, formerly Premier), P. E. Flandin (formerly

Minister of Commerce), Humbert Ricolfi (formerly Vice-President of Chamber), François Piétri (formerly Minister of Colonies), Sibille, Bonnevey (formerly Minister of Justice), Rollin (formerly Minister of Merchant Marine).

RADICAL LEFT: An opportunist group tending to support Radicals and Radical Socialists and oppose Socialists; less anti-clerical, favoring diplomatic relations with Vatican, while opposing reestablishment of churches; for secular laws; supports Locarno treaties. Corresponds to Senate groups of Democratic Left and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Louis Loucheur (Minister of Commerce), M. Bouilloux-Lafont (Vice-Speaker of Lower Chamber), Laurent Eynac (formerly Minister of the Air), Germain-Martin (Minister of Finance), Charles Daniélou (Minister of Merchant Marine), G. Thomson, Landry, Mallarmé (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs).

DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL ACTION: Moderate conservative anti-socialistic *Right Centre* group; formed since the April, 1928, elections, replacing the Republican-Democratic Left which supported Poincaré before 1924, later closely associated with Republican Alliance led by Millerand; more advanced on nationalist lines; Catholic, but not including Royalists. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict execution of treaties and military and political alliances, and opposes reparations agreement and disarmament, but accepts League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates military preparedness, state aid for private religious schools; individualist in economic doctrine, but progressive in advocating social reforms; opposed to state monopolies and favors transfer to private corporations; opposed to capital levy and increases in direct taxation; decentralist; opposed to Alsatian autonomist movement. Corresponds to Senate groups of Republican Union and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Finance), André Maginot (formerly Minister of War), Charles Reibel, Lt. Col. J. Fabry (formerly Minister of Colonies), François Poncet, Henri Lorin.

INDEPENDENT LEFT: An opportunist group, formerly of Radical, Socialist, and no-party factions. Reformed in 1928 as the basis for candidacy of several of its members for appointment to a Left ministry.

Leaders: Henry Paté, H. Guernut (Secretary of League for the Rights of Man), Emile Borel (formerly Minister).

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC: A *Right Centre* group, resulting from fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions with Alsatian clericals (corresponding to German Centre Party); represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, but stopping short of Socialism; favors reestablishment of churches and strong paternal government; does not include Royalists or Fascists. Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union.

Leaders: Paul Simon (floor leader), Champetier de Ribes (formerly Minister of Pensions).

RADICAL AND SOCIAL LEFT: This group and its party, the Unionist Party, seceded from the Radical and Radical Socialist Party at the last elections. Settlement of inter-Allied debts contrary to the platform of this group has left it without any well-defined policy.

Leaders: Henry Franklin-Bouillon (formerly Minister), Jean Goy, Fernand Brun, M. Augagneur (formerly Minister), Cathala (formerly Under-Secretary of State).

REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST GROUP: A mildly socialistic subordinate group; moderately anti-clerical, believing in separation of Church and State but also in maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Vatican; opportunistic in politics, allied with centre rather than with left.

Leaders: Aristide Briand (Minister of Foreign Affairs, eleven times Premier), Paul Painlevé (Minister of Air, formerly Premier), P. Forgeot (formerly Minister of Public Works), Jean Hennessy.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 65).

COMMUNIST: (See party list, page 66).

No GROUP: Marquis de Chambrun (Republican), Marquis de la Ferronnays (Royalist), de Ramel, Le Cour Grandmaison (Royalist), Georges Mandel.

Senate

(Plays a moderating rôle; partisan politics in its debates traditionally are less bitter than in the Chamber, and groups more lasting because the Senate is reëlected by thirds and groups maintain discipline while having no formal program.)

DEMOCRATIC LEFT: (Name used for Democratic, Radical, and Radical Socialist Left group). Constitutes almost half of Senate and forms the *Left* (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), corresponding to Chamber groups of Radicals and Radical Socialists, and Radical Left.

Leaders: Theodore Steeg (Premier and Minister of Colonies), Lucien Hubert (formerly Vice-President of Council and Minister of Justice), M. Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader), Pierre Marraud (formerly Minister of Public Education), Dr. Gallet (formerly Minister of Pensions), Caillaux, Béranger, Abr. Schrameck, Jean Durand (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Léon Perrier (formerly Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (Minister of Marine), Maurice Sarraut, Paul Doumer (President of the Senate), Gaston Menier, René Renoult, Daniel-Vincent.

REPUBLICAN UNION: The chief *Right Centre* group; opponents of Radicals and Socialists, corresponding to Left Republican, Republican-Democratic Left, Democratic Left, and Republican-Democratic Union groups of Chamber; not anti-clerical but supports secular laws.

Leaders: Raymond Poincaré (formerly Premier and formerly President of Republic), Henri Chéron (Minister of Justice), Alexandre Millerand (formerly President of the Republic), Léon Bérard, Antony Ratier (floor leader), Lebrun (formerly Minister of Colonies).

DEMOCRATIC AND RADICAL UNION: Anti-Socialist radical centre group, seated to right of Left Republican group, but actually more to left in opinion; corresponds to Left Radical group of Chamber.

Leaders: Charles Chaumet (floor leader), Raoul Péret (formerly Minister of Finance), Louis Barthou (Minister of War, formerly Premier), Victor Boret (Minister of Agriculture), Paul Strauss.

REPUBLICAN LEFT: A moderate conservative group; pro-clerical.

Leaders: M. Hervey (floor leader), M. Jenouvrier.

SOCIALIST: This group comprises the Socialists who formerly adhered to the Democratic Left.

Leaders: Reboul (floor leader), Betoulle, Morizet.

RIGHT: Composed of nine Royalists and Bonapartists; ultra-conservative and aristocratic.

Leaders: M. de Las Cases (floor leader), Dominique Delahaye (Royalist spokesman), Marquis de Dion, Comte de Blois.

No GROUP: Henry de Jouvenel (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Pierre Laval (formerly Minister of Labor).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Action Française	Royalist; placed in Index of Prohibited Books by Papal decree, for policies regarded as inimical to the Holy See.	Maurice Pujo (<i>Adm. Ed.</i>) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras (<i>Pol. Eds.</i>)
Ami du Peuple	Conservative; independent; opposes communism and socialism, and larger newspapers; aims to reach working classes by a price of 10 centimes.	François Coty (<i>Prop.</i>) Jacques Roujon (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Avenir (merged with <i>L'Eclair</i>)	Conservative right.	Jean Bosc (<i>Dir.</i>)
Croix	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Féron-Vrau (<i>Prop.</i>) Canon Franc Bertoye, Jean Guiraud (<i>Eds.</i>)
Echo de Paris	Conservative right.	Henri Simond (<i>Prop.</i>) "Pertinax" (André Géraud) (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Ere Nouvelle	Radical; Left Block.	G. Cudenet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; moderate; without clearly marked political tendency.	Mme. Paul Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. de Weindel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Figaro	Conservative (right); specializes in Paris news.	François Coty (<i>Prop. and Pol. Ed.</i>) André Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>)
Homme Libre	Independent.	Eugène Lautier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Humanité	Communist.	Florimond Bonte
Information	Independent, largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents.	Léon Chavenon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Intransigeant	Centrist; moderate conservative; Republican; large circulation.	Léon Bailby (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>) Jean Fabry (<i>Assoc. Ed.</i>)
Journal	Independent, moderate, without marked political tendency; pro-Government; semi-official; has large circulation.	Group headed by Agence Havas (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Guimier (<i>Dir.</i>) Raoul Barthe, George Marcillac (<i>Eds.</i>)
Journal des Débats	Republican, centre, moderate liberal; literary and intellectual; an independent influential paper; semi-official; oldest liberal paper.	Etienne de Nalèche (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>) Auguste Gauvain (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journée Industrielle	Independent; represents productive industry.	Louis Aubert (<i>Prop.</i>) C. J. Gignoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Gauche	Radical; protagonist of an agreement between Radicals and Left Republicans.	P. Ponsot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberté	Conservative—right; National Block; Bonapartist tendencies.	Camille Aymard (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Matin	Independent; Republican; moderate, without marked political tendency; favors National Union Cabinet; large circulation; semi-official.	Maurice Bunau-Varilla (<i>Prop.</i>) Stephane Lauzanne (<i>Ed.</i>) Jules Sauerwein (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Cœuvre	Radical Socialist (left wing).	Jean Piot (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Ordre	Right Centre.	Emile Buré (<i>Ed.</i>)
Paris-Midi	Independent; moderate left centre tendency.	A. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>) Marcel Lucain (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Paris-Soir	Radical.	Paul Reboux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Petit Bleu	Moderate Left.	Alfred Oulman (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Petit Journal	Independent; Republican; without marked political tendency; semi-official.	Louis Loucheur (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Guillaume (<i>Ed.</i>)
Petit Parisien	Independent paper with large circulation; Left Republican tendency; semi-official.	Mme. Paul Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) Elie Bois (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peuple	Labor Socialist; trade union organ.	Léon Jouhaux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Populaire	Socialist Party organ.	Léon Blum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Quotidien	Radical Socialist.	Jean Hennessy (<i>Prop.</i>)
République	Organ of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists; established in 1929.	Ed. Daladier (<i>Dir.</i>) Jacques Kayser (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Soir	Radical Socialist.	L. O. Frossard (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Temps	Independent; semi-official; moderate liberal republican policy; Protestant influence; literary and intellectual.	Louis Mill (<i>Dir.</i>)
Victoire	Nationalist.	Gustave Hervé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volonté	Radical (Left Block).	Albert Dubarry (<i>Ed. and Pol. Dir.</i>)
Petite Gironde (Bordeaux)	Moderate Republican (centre).	G. Chapon, M. Gounouilhous (<i>Props.</i>)
Nouvelliste de Lyon (Lyon)	Independent conservative; formerly royalist.	E. Le Clerc, A. Pitard (<i>Props.</i>)
Progrès de Lyon (Lyon)	Republican; Radical.	Régis Rambaud (<i>Dir.</i>) L. and H. Delaroche (<i>Props.</i>)
Petit Marseillais (Marseille)	Moderate Republican (centre).	J. B. Samat, G. Bourrageas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petit Provençal (Marseille)	Radical Socialist tendency.	P. Carrère (<i>Dir.</i>)
France de l'Est (Mulhouse)	Moderate Republican Democratic; strong policy of defense against Germany.	Senator Jourdain (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
Est Républicain (Nancy)	Republican.	René Mercier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eclaireur de Nice (Nice)	Moderate Republican; conservative.	Léon Garibaldi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ouest-Eclair (Rennes)	Democratic; Catholic.	Desgrées du Lou (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Dernières Nouvelles (Strasbourg)	Republican; radical; large circulation in Alsace.	Aristide Quillet (<i>Prop.</i>)
Depêche de Toulouse (Toulouse)	Radical Socialist; the most influential paper outside of Paris, especially so in south.	A. Huc, Maurice Sarraut (<i>Props.</i>) François de Tesson (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
Express du Midi (Toulouse)	Republican; independent conservative; Catholic; royalist tendency.	Gaston Guèze (<i>Ed.</i>)
Animateur des Temps Nouveaux (weekly)	Independent.	Louis Forest (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Europe Nouvelle (weekly)	Political, devoted largely to questions of foreign policy; independent; liberal, with radical tendency.	Mlle. Louise Weiss (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opinion (weekly)	National Block.	Maurice Colrat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pax (weekly)	Independent; international in politics; favors League of Nations.	P. Girard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Radical (weekly)	Left Radical.	M. Perchot (<i>Dir.</i>) Robert Louis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondant (bi-weekly)	Conservative; Catholic clerical tendency.	Edouard Trogan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Bleue (bi-weekly)	Political and literary; objective and independent.	Paul Gaultier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de France (bi-weekly)	Moderate Republican.	Marcel Prévost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Paris (bi-weekly)	Right Centre.	Comte de Fels (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue des Deux Mondes (bi-weekly)	Conservative.	René Doumic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Mondiale (bi-weekly)	Independent, devoted to foreign affairs.	René Pinon (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) Louis-Jean Finot (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue Universelle (bi-weekly)	Royalist.	Jacques Bainville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Hebdomadaire (weekly)	Conservative.	François Le Grix (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europe (monthly)	Independent with radical tendency; devoted to international literature and news.	Albert Crémieux (<i>Dir.</i>) René Arcos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Politique et Parlementaire (monthly)	Independent; Republican.	Edouard Julia (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence Fournier	Financial and political; independent.	Armand Mayer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agence Havas	Semi-official; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuter-Wolff group.	Léon Rénier (<i>Pres.</i>)
Agence Radio	Political and financial; independent.	M. Gabion (<i>Dir.</i>)
Presse Associée	Political news agency; Moderate Republican.	"Jean-Bernard" (M. Passerieux) (<i>Dir.</i>)

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 181,714 square miles (land area, including the Saar)

Population: 63,178,619 (1925 census)

President

FIELD-MARSHAL PAUL VON HINDENBURG (Independent)

Elected April 26, 1925; assumed office May 12, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Centre, People's, State, Conservative People's,
and Bavarian People's Parties)

Appointed March 30, 1930

Chancellor

DR. HEINRICH BRÜNING (Centre)

PARLIAMENT *

(Reichstag)

Election of September 14, 1930 (for four years)

President: PAUL LOEBE (Social Democratic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	143
National Socialist	107
Communist	77
Centre (Catholic)	68
German National People's	41
People's	30
Economic	23
Christian Peasants	22
Bavarian People's	19
State	14
Christian Social (Protestant)	14
German Peasants	6
People's National Union	6
Conservative People's	4
Hanoverian	3
Total	577

* To enjoy the privileges of a recognized parliamentary group (Fraktion), including power to elect members to important standing committees, a party or faction must secure 15 seats in the Reichstag.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has a moderate constitutional, state socialist program; its members are mainly skilled and unskilled workers, office clerks and employees, and civil servants. In *foreign policy*, it seeks revision of the peace treaties, but advocates fulfillment of the reparations program (on a basis

avoiding special burdens on the working classes); favored Locarno treaties and entry of Germany into League of Nations; urged adherence to Kellogg Pact; advocates free trade. In *domestic policy*, stands for protection of the Republic and unity of the Reich with more centralization of power in the federal government, opposes monarchism and militarism, and represents the interest of workers in industrial legislation, such as the 8-hour day, social insurance, and other measures; urges reform of judiciary; seeks extension of power of trade unions.

Leaders: Hermann Müller (formerly Chancellor), Dr. Otto Braun (Prussian Prime Minister), Paul Loebe (President of Reichstag), Dr. R. Breitscheid (Chairman of Reichstag group), Friedrich Stampfer (editor of *Vorwärts*, party organ), Dr. Hilferding (formerly Minister of Finance), Carl Severing (Prussian Minister of Interior), Robert Schmidt (formerly Minister of Economics), Noske (formerly Minister of Defense), Otto Wels, Arthur Crispian, Dittmann, Rudolf Wissell (formerly Minister of Labor).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Sometimes called the "Freedom" Party; the German "Fascist" faction; espouses an anti-Semitic and extreme nationalistic program of dictatorship, with certain socialistic features. In *foreign policy*, opposes the peace treaty terms and all reparation payments and the Young Plan, acceptance of which it tried to obstruct by means of a referendum; agitates for restoration of territory (especially colonies) and for reunion of all Germans. In *domestic policy*, opposed on principle to representative form of government, but takes part in parliamentary government in some German states for "tactical" reasons. Foremost winner of the 1930 elections.

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Chairman of Party), Dr. Frick (Chairman of Reichstag group), Stöhr (Vice-President of Reichstag), Count zu Reventlow, Dr. Goebbels, Strasser, General von Epp, Rosenberg, Feder (Deputies).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The German section of the 3d Internationale; advocates a constitution on the Soviet model, "dictatorship of proletariat," elimination of all private property. Relatively unimportant till end of December, 1920, when the majority of the then-existing Independent Socialist group joined the Communists, who then gained in power and held 62 seats in Reichstag elected after the worst months of inflation. The present economic depression has brought about a further increase of the strength of the Communist Party, which won 77 seats in the 1930 Reichstag election. The Communist program in Germany is much modified by economic actualities and the incapacity of the party to affect political action; it takes part in parliamentary government in order to obstruct action and discourage faith in the present republican administration.

Leaders: Ernst Thaelmann (Chairman of Party), Stoecker, Neuhaus, Koenen, Münzenberg, Remmele, and Clara Zetkin (Deputies).

CENTRE PARTY (Catholic): Represents the Catholic element, particularly in south and west Germany; voters found among all classes of Catholic people — industrialists, laborers, landholders, peasants, aristocrats, and clergy — hence policy tends to be moderate. Created after 1870 to counteract anti-Rome policies of Bismarck, and has maintained strength because the religious tie holds its members together, making it one of the few stable factors in German post-war politics and giving it a strong strategic position in Reichstag; represented in every Cabinet since February, 1919. In *foreign policy*, advocates a conciliatory course; urges union of Austria with Germany (*Anschluss*). In *domestic policy*, generally federalistic, officially supporting the Republic; advocates strong unity of Reich with free development of component states; opposes state control of schools and favors denominational schools.

Leaders: Dr. Wilhelm Marx (formerly Chancellor four times), Dr. Joseph Wirth (Minister of Interior, formerly Chancellor and Finance Minister, head of left wing group), Dr. Heinrich Brüning (Chancellor), Adam Stegerwald (Minister of Labor, formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Dr. Bell (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Heinrich Brauns (formerly Minister of Labor), Theodor von Guérard (Minister of Transport), Prelate Dr. Kaas, Dr. Koehler (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Hermes (formerly Minister of Agriculture, leader of agrarian wing), Thomas Esser (Vice-President of Reichstag), Prelate Ullitzka, Joseph Joos, Prof. Dr. Schreiber, Prof. Dr. A. Dessauer, Christine Teusch (Deputies).

GERMAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Tendencies of members mostly monarchistic; program one of discrediting of the Republic in practice, and opposition to its democratic aims. Prominent members advocate administrative reforms tending to strengthen the executive at the expense of the Reichstag. The party grew out of the former German conservative and moderate conservative parties, and represents agrarian and landholding classes, former army officers, and officials who are retired from service, industrialists, and middle-class elements with monarchist sympathies. In *foreign policy*, recognized the necessity of carrying out the Dawes Plan for reparation payments; opposed acceptance of the Young Plan and advocates modification of it; agitates for revision of peace treaties and restoration of territory (especially on eastern frontiers, and colonies); opposed League membership and Locarno treaties. In *domestic policy*, federalistic, stands for Christian school law and denominational schools, a protectionist tariff policy, and laws protecting and developing agriculture (thus enlisting peasant support); opposed to socialism; anti-Semitic; adheres to old black, white, and red flag. Following the disciplining of party members who defied Dr. Hugenberg during balloting on the anti-reparations "liberty law," fourteen members of the Party, including Gottfried Treviranus, Dr. Otto Hoetzsch, and Dr. Walther von Keudell, resigned from the party in December, 1929. In July, 1930, about 25 members of the old Reichstag group, including Count Westarp, Dr. Bazille, and Dr. Wallraf, supported the Brüning Cabinet and seceded from the party. A group of these moderate Conservatives formed a Conservative People's Party; the others joined the Christian Peasants or the Christian Social (Protestant) Party.

Leaders: Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (Chairman of Party), Dr. Ernst Oberföhrer (Chairman of Reichstag group), Oskar Hergt (formerly Minister of Justice, also Prussian Finance Minister under the Empire), Dr. Walther Graef (Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr. Wilhelm Koch (formerly Minister of Transport), von Oldenburg-Januschau, Dr. Quaatz, Prof. Dr. Martin Spahn (Deputies).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Originated from right wing of old National Liberal Party; represents large industrial interests (particularly coal, iron, steel, and finishing industries) and many middle-class voters who find the Nationalists too extreme. In *foreign policy*, seeks revision of peace treaties but accepted Young Plan for reparations, and Locarno treaties; advocates union of Austria with Germany; favored German entry into League. In *domestic policy*, chiefly concerned with economic reconstruction; has strong protectionist tariff wing; opposes socialist influence in administration and legislation, and favors a solid middle-class block in Parliament; mostly Protestant. Many members not in sympathy with the republican régime, but party opposes unconstitutional movements against it, advocating centralization of power in the federal government.

Leaders: Dr. Eduard Dingeldey (Chairman of Party), Dr. Ernst Scholz (formerly Minister of Economic Affairs), Dr. Julius Curtius (Minister of Foreign

Affairs), Dr. Paul Moldenhauer (formerly Minister of Finance), General Hans von Seeckt (formerly Chief of the Reichswehr), Dr. Schnee (formerly Governor of German East Africa), Siegfried von Kardorff, Walther Dauch, Dr. von Stauss, Prof. Dr. Kahl (Deputies).

ECONOMIC PARTY: A group of small craftsmen strongly opposing socialistic experiments; represents chiefly the economic interests of the middle classes; conservative in tendency; favors freedom of commerce from government control.

Leaders: Hermann Drewitz (Chairman of Party), Prof. Dr. Bredt (formerly Minister of Justice).

CHRISTIAN PEASANTS PARTY: An agrarian faction with conservative and Protestant tendencies.

Leaders: Karl Hepp, Dr. Wendhausen, Dr. Gereke.

BAVARIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: Elects parliamentary representatives in Bavaria only; a Catholic party; originally, until 1919, part of the Catholic Centre Party, whose lead it generally follows, though more conservative in temper; withdrew to oppose centralizing policy of Erzberger (formerly Minister of Finance); represents South German Catholic interests. Favors protection of state rights as against extension of federal power and centralization, federative system, and larger autonomy for Bavaria within Reich; opposes hegemony of Prussia; favors union of Germany and Austria; opposes Young Plan.

Leaders: Prelate Leicht (chairman of Reichstag group), Count von Lerchenfeld (formerly Bavarian Prime Minister, now German Minister to Austria), Heinrich Held (Bavarian Prime Minister), Dr. Emminger (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Schätzel (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs).

STATE PARTY: Founded in July, 1930, by leading members of the Democratic Party, the People's National Union, and young Liberals formerly belonging to the People's Party. The Party's defeat in the September elections brought about the secession of the People's National Union, which became a separate political and parliamentary group. The State Party is now the political and legal successor of the Democratic Party dissolved in November, 1930, though somewhat less inclined toward the Social Democratic Party. Represents chiefly financial and commercial interests, with strong Jewish constituency; voters principally in large cities among middle classes and intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, seeks revision of peace treaties, but supports fulfillment of reparations program, the Locarno treaties, League membership, a policy of conciliation with France, and free trade. In *domestic policy*, adheres to the republican constitution and parliamentary government, advocates centralization and extension of the power of the federal government, favors undenominational state schools; opposes monopolies and socialistic measures.

Leaders: Hermann Dietrich-Baden (Minister of Finance, Chairman of Party), Dr. Petersen (Burgomaster of Hamburg), Dr. Reinhold (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Külz (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Höpker-Aschoff and Dr. Schreiber (Prussian State Ministers), Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, Dr. Fischer, Dr. Gustav Stolper (Deputies).

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL PARTY (Protestant): A new political group, for the first time represented in the 1930 Reichstag. Founded by social welfare workers and Protestant clergymen; voters chiefly middle-class elements; moderately conservative in tendency, with strong social inclinations; defends interests of Protestant Church, favors denominational schools and advocates censorship for literature, theater, and cinema.

Leaders: Wilhelm Simpendörfer (Chairman of Reichstag group), D. Mumm, Johannes Muntau, Otto Rippel (Deputies).

GERMAN PEASANTS PARTY: Formed in 1928 from the Bavarian Peasants' Union, in strife with the conservative tendencies of the Landbund, the agrarian organization of the National People's and Christian Peasants Parties; represents smaller farmers; constitutional and democratic in aims and program.

Leaders: Prof. Fehr (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Eisenberger, Gandorfer (Deputies).

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL UNION: Founded in April, 1930, as the political representation of the "Young German Order," originally one of the organizations of former combatants of the World War. Joined the State Party in July, 1930, but resumed its independent political existence after the September elections. Recruits its members mostly from the younger generation of the middle classes. In *foreign policy*, seeks revision of peace treaties, but favors a policy of conciliation with France. In *domestic policy*, accepts republican constitution, advocates stronger position of central government.

Leaders: Arthur Mahraun (Chairman of Party), Otto Bornemann (Chairman of Reichstag group), August Abel (Deputy).

CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY: A moderate conservative party, founded in July, 1930, by former members of the German National People's Party who refused to follow the radical policy of Dr. Hugenberg. Its voters are mainly officials, scholars, and other higher middle-class elements. In *foreign policy*, advocates revision of peace treaties, restoration of territory on eastern frontiers, and international equality of armaments. In *domestic policy*, stands for a protectionist tariff, especially on agricultural products, opposes Socialism, accepts republican constitution despite monarchistic sympathies. Supports Brüning Cabinet.

Leaders: Gottfried Treviranus (Chairman of Party; Minister without portfolio), Count Westarp, Lambach, von Lindeiner Wildau (Deputies).

HANOVERIAN PARTY: Advocates reconstruction of the State of Hanover and its separation from Prussia.

Leaders: Meyer, Nolte (Deputies).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Courier . .	Democratic; leading financial paper.	Dr. E. Faktor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . .	Independent; moderately nationalistic.	Killisch von Horn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . .	Organ of National People's Party; highly nationalistic in tendency; advocates union of all nationalist elements. Friendly to National Socialists.	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (<i>Prop.</i>) August Scherl (<i>Pub.</i>) Adolf Lange (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Morgenpost . . .	Left wing of Democratic Party.	Ullstein A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Berliner Tageblatt . . .	Independent; represents tendencies of Democratic Party.	Rudolf Mosse (<i>Pub.</i>) Theodor Wolff (<i>Ed.</i>)
B. Z. am Mittag	Independent; democratic.	Ullstein A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Wallenberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Deutsche	Connected with Catholic Trade Union Movement.	Dr. E. Dovifat (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Tag.	Nationalistic.	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (<i>Prop.</i>) August Scherl (<i>Pub.</i>) Freiherr von Medem (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Fritz Klein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.	Tends to favor People's Party; formerly belonged to Stinnes interests; passed out of their hands into control of a syndicate that bought it for the Reich Government; owing to political pressure, sold again in 1926 to a group of bankers and industrialists.	
Deutsche Tageszeitung . . .	Moderately nationalistic; leading agrarian paper.	Dr. Wiens, Wilhelm Ackermann (<i>Eds.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung	Extremely nationalistic.	Hans von Sodenstern, Franz Schwendy (<i>Eds.</i>)
Die Rote Fahne	Organ of Communist Party.	Dr. Meyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Germania	Organ of Catholic Centre Party.	Dr. Ernst Buhla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Preussische Kreuz-Zeitung	Conservative and monarchistic.	Georg Foertsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
8-Uhr Abendblatt	Independent; democratic.	Rudolf Mosse (<i>Pub.</i>) Victor Hahn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Volkszeitung . . .	Democratic.	Otto Nuschke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorwärts	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	Friedrich Stampfer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vossische Zeitung	Independent; democratic.	Ullstein A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Julius Elbau (<i>Acting Ed.</i>) Dr. Hoeber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Volkzeitung . . . (Cologne)	Catholic Centre Party.	
Koelnische Zeitung (Cologne)	Represents People's Party.	DuMont-Schauberg (<i>Prop.</i>)
Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt)	South German organ of Democratic Party.	Dr. H. Simon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt . . . (Hamburg)	Liberal.	Broschek & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Felix von Eckardt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten . . . (Hamburg)	Independent; nationalistic.	Dr. Hartmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)	Nationalistic tendency.	Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)	Nationalistic tendency.	Knorr & Hirth (<i>Props.</i>)
Völkischer Beobachter . . . (Munich)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Adolph Hitler (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . . . (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Dr. Gustav Stolper (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Magazin der Wirtschaft (weekly)	Economic and financial.	R. Bernfeld (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Tage-Buch (weekly) . . .	Political, literary, and economic.	Leopold Schwarzschild (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Weltbühne (weekly) . . .	Political, literary, and economic; radical.	Kurt Tucholsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Monatshefte (monthly)	Study of war origins.	A. von Wegerer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europäische Gespräche . . . (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friedenswarte (monthly) . . .	Pacifistic.	Prof. Dr. Hans Wehberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Gesellschaft (monthly) . .	Socialistic.	Dr. Hilferding (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochland (monthly)	Catholic.	Prof. Carl Muth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly)	Study of Eastern questions.	Prof. Dr. Hoetzsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Preussische Jahrbücher (monthly)	Long established; conservative.	Georg Stilke (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Daniels (<i>Ed.</i>)

GERMANY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sozialistische Monatshefte (monthly)	Socialistic.	Joseph Bloch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Süddeutsche Monatshefte (monthly)	Nationalistic.	Prof. Cossmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik .	World politics, with special reference to geographical background.	Prof. Dr. Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik . . .	Study of political problems.	Dr. Grabowsky (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Telegraphen-Union . . .	Independent; highly national- istic in tendency.	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (<i>Prop.</i>)
Wolff's Telegraph Bureau .	Semi-official; affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas- Reuters group.	S. Bleichröder, and Delbrück, Schickler & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Dr. Hermann Diez (<i>Ed.</i>)

GREAT BRITAIN

Capital: London

Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)

Population: 44,375,000 (Registrar-General's 1928 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE V

Ascended throne May 6, 1910

Cabinet

Labor

Assumed office June 25, 1929

Prime Minister

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

As of December 1, 1930.

Lord Chancellor: LORD SANKEY
(Labor)

Parties	Representation (approximately)
Conservative	510
Liberal	89
Labor	18
Independents	117
Minors (with no seat)	26
Total	760

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Elections to December, 1930. (Last general election May, 1929, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament.)*

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

Parties	Representation
Labor	288
Conservative	261
Liberal	58
Others	8
Total	615

(Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 200, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.)

*In the last general election the polling of the parties was: Conservative 8,669,469; Labor 8,416,557; Liberal 5,260,050; Other 311,088; total 22,657,164.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: Forms the Government, which is a minority government. Also contains a bloc of 37 radical socialists belonging to the Independent Labor Party. Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist and coöperative societies) and local organizations (trades councils and labor groups), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labor candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labor Party. Strength is mainly in industrial constituencies. In *foreign policy*, advocates "taking risks for peace" through political accords and the support of peace agencies, such as the Kellogg Pact and the League of Nations; would remove the British reservations to the

Kellogg Pact; stands for the complete renunciation of the right of private war and private blockade; the full acceptance of "the new doctrine of Freedom of the Seas," *i.e.*, that the high seas should be closed only by international covenants; loyal coöperation in the League's sanctions against a state which resorts to war in breach of its covenant; all-in arbitration, pooled security, and disarmament to the level strictly required for the maintenance of order; promotion of international economic coöperation, as recommended by the International Economic Conference of 1927 (especially in regard to tariff rates and raw materials), and cordial coöperation with the International Labor Office; establishment of the fullest possible publicity with regard to international relations and policy, and the submission of all international engagements to the House of Commons. In *imperial policy*, favors recognition of the right of the Indian people to self-government, and the expeditious admission of India to the British Commonwealth of Nations on an equal footing with the self-governing Dominions; safeguards for native peoples in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labor and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education; the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; the establishment of machinery for the advice and supervision of intending emigrants. In *domestic policy*, advocates as ultimate policy national ownership, control, and development of chief industries and services, with compensation, and a limited program of immediate nationalization (*e.g.*, land, mines, transport, power, life insurance); establishment of a National Economic Committee to advise the Government, and of a National Development and Employment Board to prepare schemes for the development of national resources; protection against profiteering; creation of a democratic system of education, adequately financed, free from class distinction, and organized as a continuous whole from the nursery school to the university; opposes protective tariffs and taxes on necessities, favors increased taxation on unearned income; housing reforms and state aid in new construction; more stringent control of banking and credit; credit facilities, stabilization of prices, and collective marketing for agriculture; National Import Boards for purchasing, distributing, and transporting imports of wheat and meat; national land valuation, urban land value taxation, adequate unemployment pay, extension of national health insurance, state service for maternity and child welfare, improved provision for aged, blind, and widows, abolition of plural voting, and full publicity with regard to party funds.

Leaders: Ramsay MacDonald (Prime Minister), Arthur Henderson (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Philip Snowden (Chancellor of the Exchequer), J. R. Clynes (Secretary of State for Home Affairs), J. H. Thomas (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs), Vernon Hartshorn (Lord Privy Seal), Lord Parmoor (Lord President of the Council), Lord Sankey (Lord Chancellor), Lord Passfield (formerly Sydney Webb, M. P., Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs), Thomas Shaw (Secretary of State for War), Lord Amulree (Secretary of State for Air), Commander Wedgwood Benn (Secretary of State for India), A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty), William Graham (President of the Board of Trade), Sir Charles Trevelyan (President of the Board of Education), Margaret Bondfield (Minister of Labor), Herbert Morrison (Minister of Transport), F. O. Roberts (Minister of Pensions), Christopher Addison (Minister for Agriculture), George Lansbury (First Commissioner of Works), Arthur Greenwood (Minister of Health), W. Adamson (Secretary of State for Scotland), H. B. Lees-Smith (Postmaster-General),

E. Shinwell (Parliamentary Secretary, Mines Department), Maj. C. R. Attlee (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Lord Arnold (Paymaster-General), Hugh Dalton (Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Sir William Jowitt (Attorney-General), A. Susan Lawrence (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights. Supported by property interests and represents mainly suburban and rural constituencies; includes Ulster Unionists from the six counties of Northern Ireland not included in the Free State, which send members to the British Parliament. In *foreign policy*, stands for the stabilization of Europe on the basis of the peace treaties and the League of Nations, but opposes guarantees beyond those undertaken by the Locarno treaties, which were negotiated by a Conservative Government; supports the World Court, but opposes compulsory jurisdiction under the so-called "optional clause"; opposed recognition of Soviet Russia without guarantees as to propaganda and debts; supports disarmament movement provided it is all-in disarmament; supports principle of naval parity with the United States, but lays stress on need of guaranteeing imperial defenses, communications, and trade routes; stands for continuance of work on the Singapore naval base; opposes British evacuation of Egypt; on war debts stands back of principle of the Balfour Note. *Imperial policy* now heads the Conservative program. Advocates Empire Economic Unity by means of the extension to the utmost limits of imperial preference through tariffs or other measures agreed upon after consultation with the Dominions; recommends gradual extension of self-government in India and development of dependencies in Africa and mandated territories; stands for maintenance of security of Suez Canal by garrison in Egypt and opposes relinquishment of the Sudan to Egyptian rule. In *domestic policy*, stands for strict economy in national expenditure; the reduction of taxation; the extension of safeguarding, *viz.*, the protection of industries most affected by foreign competition by means of a tariff and the prevention of advanced foreign dumping by means of an emergency tariff; assistance to agriculture by guaranteeing a fixed price for home grown wheat, and the compulsory use of a fixed quota of British flour in bread, a tax on foreign malting barley, the prevention of the dumping of foreign oats, fruit, and vegetables; extension of agricultural credits and regularization of employment and wages of farm workers, county aid in acquisition of small holdings, coöperation between organizations of employers and laborers and investigation by a Court of Inquiry into the causes of industrial disputes, improvement of housing conditions and new methods of construction to relieve shortage, old age, orphans', widows' pensions, health and unemployment insurance, reform of House of Lords to increase its powers as a revising chamber; opposes repeal of the Miners' Eight Hours Act, of the Trade Disputes Act, which prohibited levying for Labor Party purposes on trade union funds.

Leaders: Stanley Baldwin (Parliamentary Leader), Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Cushendun, Winston Churchill, Lord Brentford, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, L. C. M. S. Amery, Lord Eustace Percy, the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Hailsham, Neville Chamberlain (Chairman of Party), the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Robert Horne, Sir L. Worthington Evans, Maj. Walter Elliot, Sir E. Hilton Young, W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore.

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party; aims at a state of society in which individuals shall have freedom of action and opportunity of development, up to the point of not interfering with others; in conflict with Conservatives for reforms in the existing order and with Labor in its effort to establish a socialistic state: represents constituencies of all classes. In *foreign policy*, supports the League of Nations as the pivot of foreign relations, favors extension of organized international coöperation, progressive disarmament, the Locarno treaties and Washington naval agreements, and continuance of relations with Soviet Russia. In *imperial policy*, advocates improved communications, development of resources and aid to emigration, but leaving Dominions complete local autonomy, extension of self-government in India. In *domestic policy*, maintains unqualified adherence to the principle of free trade on economic grounds and in the interest of world peace and opposes "Empire preference" as producing friction and increasing the cost of commodities; favors direct taxation; advocates state acquisition of all mineral rights and administration by a government commission, state aid and supervision for development of superpower stations, reforestation and land reclamation, aid to coöperative movements, better agricultural credits and aid in acquiring land, taxation of land values to relieve burdens on improvements and encourage enterprise, social insurance against unemployment and use of unemployed in construction work to relieve the housing shortage, state aid in acquiring homes, legislation against monopolies, encouragement of joint management in industries and Joint Industrial Councils, reforms in working conditions, local option to control sale of liquor, equal rights for women, individual franchise and abolition of plural voting, proportional representation or (in some cases) the alternative vote, improved schools, increase in number of secondary school teachers, and reform of rural education.

Leaders: David Lloyd George (Parliamentary Leader), Viscount Grey of Falloon, Ramsay Muir (Chairman of Party), Sir Herbert Samuel (deputy leader), Walter Runciman (leader of radical group), the Marquess of Reading, the Marquess of Lothian, Earl Beauchamp, Sir Donald MacLean, Vivian Phillips, Gilbert Murray, J. M. Keynes, J. A. Spender, Sir W. T. Layton, E. D. Simon, Seeborn Rowntree, Sir John Simon (Independent).

Other political parties are the *Communist Party*, which ran 25 candidates in the 1929 election without success; and the *United Empire Party* formed in February, 1930. Neither of these parties have members in Parliament, though the latter is represented by an Independent Conservative. The *United Empire Party* was formed by Lord Rothermere, following the success of a movement within the Conservative Party started by Lord Beaverbrook and known as the Empire Crusade.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Express	Independent, with Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) A. Beverley Baxter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Herald	Labor.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and trades unions (<i>Props.</i>) William Mellor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail	Independent, Conservative.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers Ltd.) O. Pulvermacher (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Telegraph	Conservative.	Lord Camrose, Sir James Gomer Berry, Sir Edward Iliffe (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Worker	Communist.	British section of the 3d Internationale
Evening News	Independent, Conservative tendency.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers Ltd.) Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Standard	Independent, Conservative tendency.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i> ; Viscount Rothermere owning majority of remaining shares) G. Gilliat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Eyre & Spottiswood (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	O. R. Hobson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morning Post	Conservative.	R. J. Barrett (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Syndicate headed by Sir Percy Bates H. A. Gwynne (<i>Ed.</i>)
News Chronicle	Liberal; an amalgamation of former <i>Daily News</i> and <i>Daily Chronicle</i> .	News and Westminster, Ltd. (Cadbury interests) and United Newspapers, Ltd. (Inveresk interests) Tom Clarke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening)	Liberal.	Cadbury interests (Quaker) (<i>Props.</i>) Wilson Pope (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times	Independent; moderate Conservative; supports any Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Geoffrey Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Birmingham Mail	Unionist.	H. F. Harvey (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Birmingham)		
Yorkshire Observer	Liberal.	Wm. Sugden Robinson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bradford)		
Yorkshire Post	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Arthur H. Mann (<i>Ed.</i>) John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leeds)		
Liverpool Post and Mercury	Liberal and independent.	
(Liverpool)		
Manchester Guardian . . .	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	C. P. Scott (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Scott (<i>Ed.</i>) F. T. Souden (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Manchester)		
Newcastle Daily Journal . .	Conservative.	
(Newcastle)		
North Mail and Newcastle Chronicle	Independent, Liberal.	Thomas Bambridge (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Newcastle)		
Western Morning News . . .	Independent.	James L. Palmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Plymouth)		
Sheffield Daily Telegraph . .	Conservative.	John Oakley (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Sheffield)		
Sheffield Independent . . .	Liberal.	G. V. Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Sheffield)		
Yorkshire Herald	Unionist.	C. J. Bex (<i>Ed.</i>)
(York)		
Dundee Courier and Advertiser	Independent.	Frank R. Simmens (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Dundee)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Unionist.	John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) George S. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Evening News . . . (Glasgow)	Independent, Conservative.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent; moderate.	George Outram & Co. Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Sir Robert Bruce (<i>Ed.</i>)
Belfast News Letter (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	Sir Trevor Henderson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) W. H. McKee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Northern Whig and Belfast Post (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	Sir Robert Lynn, M. P. (<i>Dir.</i>) W. S. Armour (<i>Ed.</i>)
Birmingham Post (weekly) .	Unionist.	Charles A. Cornish (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail (weekly)	Independent.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>)
Overseas Edition		
Economist (weekly)	Independent, moderately Liberal; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprietors Ltd. and individual shareholders as to insure editorial independence. Sir Walter T. Layton (<i>Ed.</i>) Norman Angell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (weekly) . .	Labor.	C. P. Scott (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>)
Manchester Guardian Weekly	Liberal.	E. T. Scott (<i>Ed.</i>) J. M. Keynes (<i>Chairman of Directors</i>)
Nation and Athenaeum . . . (weekly)	Liberal independent.	H. D. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>) H. T. Montague Bell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Near East & India (weekly) .	Devoted to British interests in the Near and Middle East.	
New Leader (weekly)	Official organ of the Independent Labor Party.	John Paton (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Statesman (weekly) . .	Independent, radical, with Labor tendency; formerly Liberal independent.	Clifford Sharp (<i>Ed.</i>)
News of the World (weekly) .	Independent; sensational.	Lord Riddell (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Sir Emsley Carr (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent.	Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. L. Garvin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Saturday Review (weekly) . .	Imperialist; gives no news but reviews events; favors Empire Free Trade.	A. Wyatt Tilby (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (weekly)	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	John Evelyn Wrench (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly) . .	Independent; imperialist.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Bernard Falk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Express (weekly) . . .	Independent, with Conservative tendency.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) James Douglas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (weekly) . . .	Independent; Conservative tendency.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers Ltd.) Leonard Rees (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times Weekly Edition	Independent; Conservative.	G. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Week-end Review	Independent.	Gerald Barry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of International News (semi-monthly)	Independent.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) J. W. Wheeler-Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Review (monthly)	Liberal.	G. P. Gooch, J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
English Review (monthly) . . .	Conservative.	Ernest Remnant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortnightly Review . . . (monthly)	Independent.	Frederick Hammond (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nineteenth Century and After	Independent.	Carrol Romer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Review of Reviews . . . (monthly)	Independent.	Wickham Steed (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Empire (monthly) . .	Imperial.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>)
Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (bi-monthly)	Independent.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economic Journal (quarterly)	Economic.	Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>)
Indian Affairs (quarterly) . .	Moderate and progressive.	J. M. Keynes and D. A. Magregor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Political Quarterly . . .	Progressive.	Sir Albion Banerji (<i>Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Review . . .	Political and general.	Editorial Board
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

British United Press, Ltd. . .	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>)
Central News, Ltd.	Independent.	Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	E. H. Herbert (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	Wilfred King (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Reuters, Ltd.	International, affiliated with Associated Press-Havas-Wolff group.	H. C. Robbins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
		Sir Roderick Jones (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

GREECE

Capital: Athens

Area: 49,034 square miles

Population: 6,204,684 (census of 1928, including refugees from Asia Minor)

President

ALEXANDER ZAIMIS

Elected by Parliament to succeed Admiral Koundouriotis,
resigned, on December 14, 1929

Cabinet

Liberal

Reorganized December 22, 1930

Premier

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER *
(Gheroussia)

Election of April 21, 1929 (for nine years)

Speaker: LEONIDAS PARASKEVOPOU-
LOS (Liberal)

Parties	Representation
Liberal	73
Popular Royalist	10
Progressive Republican	3
Moderate Republican	2
Agrarian	2
Democratic Union	2
Elected by various organiza- tions	18
Elected by Senate and Vouli . . .	10
Total	120

LOWER CHAMBER
(Vouli)

Election of August 19, 1928 (for four years)

Speaker: TH. SOFOULIS (Liberal)

Parties	Representation
Liberal (Venizelist)	191
Popular Royalist (Tsaldaris) . . .	18
Democratic Union (Papanastas- siou)	13
Zavitsianos Group	8
National Democratic Union . . .	7
Moderate Democratic Union . . .	4
Progressive Liberal (Cafandaris) .	3
Agrarian	3
Moderate Royalist (Metaxistas) .	1
Independent	2

Total 250

*The present constitution reestablishing the Upper Chamber provides that the membership shall be made up as follows: elected by direct universal suffrage—92; elected by Chambers of Commerce, Labor Unions, Agricultural Associations, etc.—18; elected conjointly by Senate and Vouli—10.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There is little essential difference in the programs of the various political parties in Greece. They still largely represent the opinions of their leaders. Politically, the parties can be divided into republican and anti-republican, although in the August, 1928, election the republicans won such a sweeping victory that the royalists can scarcely be regarded as the Opposition.

The Venizelos program includes economy in the public administration; a campaign against malaria, tuberculosis, and syphilis; the execution of a national road construction scheme, and the reclamation of the Vardar and the Strymon valleys; aids to agriculture; the reconciliation of capital and labor; the reform of the educational system, chiefly by the restriction of classical studies; the completion of refugee settlement; and the initiation of a process of administrative decentralization. In *foreign affairs*, it advocates friendship with all and particular efforts to put Italian and Turkish relations on a sound footing.

M. Venizelos is assisted by M. Michala Kopoulos (Minister of Foreign Affairs), M. Karapanagiotis (Minister of Interior), M. George Maris (Minister of Finance).

The Conservative Party (Moderate Democratic Union) of Andreas Michalacopoulos, coöperates with Premier Venizelos.

The Opposition centers around the Popular Royalist Party, of which Panagiotis Tsaldaris (formerly Minister of the Interior) is the leader. Cafandaris, Zavitsianos, Papanastassiou, and several of the other small parties are at present also exercising opposition.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	Republican; Venizelist.	N. Voutsinas (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Republican, liberal; leading paper; Venizelist.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheros Anthropos	Republican; independent.	C. Athanatos (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Elliniki	Royalist.	N. Eustratiou and John Alexandrou (<i>Props.</i>)
Esperini (evening)	Royalist.	Peter Giannaros (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Ethnikos Tachydromos	Royalist.	J. Diacos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	Conservative, republican; Venizelist.	T. D. Diacos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hemeresios Typos	Republican; Venizelist.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	Republican; leading afternoon paper; Venizelist.	C. Athanatos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kathemerini	Popular Royalist.	A. and K. Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Messenger d'Athènes	Semi-official organ of Foreign Office. In French.	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Patris	Republican; Venizelist.	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Proia	Conservative; probably next to <i>Eleftheron Vima</i> in influence; royalist tendencies.	Sp. Simos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	Royalist.	K. Politis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economikos Tachydromos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	St. J. Pasmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Economologos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Aravantinos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ergassia (weekly)	Liberal.	C. D. Frangopoulos and E. Tseilepis (<i>Eds.</i>)
New Political Review (monthly)	Political.	B. Deliyiannis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pitharchia (monthly)	Liberal.	M. Ailianos (<i>Ed.</i>)
		L. Maccas (<i>Ed.</i>)
		D. Pelrakakos (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Y. Lychnos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	Semi-official.	J. Parren (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Hellenic Press Association	Independent.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 48,290 square miles
Population: 2,004,900 (1920 census)

Provisional President

DR. JOSÉ MARIA REYNA ANDRADE (Liberal)

Assumed office January 2, 1931

Cabinet

Military junta

Assumed office December 18, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Legislativa Nacional)

Election scheduled for February 8 and 9, 1931

President: JUAN J. ORTEGA (Liberal)

Number of members 69

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, strongly militarist, advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reelection.

Leaders: Dr. José Maria Reyna Andrade (Provisional President), General Lázaro Chacon (formerly President), Carlos O. Zachrisson, Lic. Adrian Recinos, Lic. Abraham Cabrera, Lic. Bernardo Alvarado T.

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberal Party. Forms the Opposition. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States. In *domestic policy*, favors more frequent changes in official personnel, advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds, liberty of the press, and free speech, opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico, Lic. Carlos Pacheco M., Lic. Manuel Franco, Mariano Trabanino.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries. Non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church.

Leaders: Manuel Cobos, Federico Castaneda Godoy, Eduardo Camacho, and Emilio Escamilla.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-America	Liberal, founded 1880.	Government organ
Diario de Guatemala	Liberal.	Miguel Angel Urrutia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Liberal.	Dr. Ed. Aguirre-Velasquez (<i>Prop.</i>)
Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova and David Vela (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nuestro Diario	Independent.	Federico Hernandez de León and Carlos Bauer Avilés (<i>Eds.</i>)
Tiempo	Liberal.	Leon Aguilera (<i>Ed.</i>)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area: 10,204 square miles
Population: 2,300,200 (1927 estimate)

President

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of members of Senate and Chamber of Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term

Cabinet

Nationalist

Appointed November 22, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Corps législatif)

Election of October 14, 1930

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

President: FOUCHARD MARTINEAU

Number of members 15

LOWER CHAMBER
(Chamber of Deputies)

President: J. JOLIBOIS, FILS

Number of members 36

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

No clearly defined party lines have appeared in the Congress. Prior to the October, 1930, elections parties were formed around various personalities and the "cartel," a coalition of several prominent candidates.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Courrier Haïtien	Radical; ultra-nationalist.	Jolibois, Fils (<i>Ed.</i>)
Elan	Official organ of Catholic Church in Haiti.	Louis Dorsinville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Haiti-Journal	Nationalist; pro-Government.	S. Vincent (<i>Ed.</i>)
Impartial	Radical.	George Petit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin	Conservative; moderate attitude toward American occupation; favors Borno group.	Clément Magloire (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelliste	Radical; independent; nationalist.	Ernest G. Chauvet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Presse	Independent; ultra-nationalist.	Placide David (<i>Ed.</i>)
Temps	Conservative; favors coöperation with United States.	Charles Moravia (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa

Area: 46,332 square miles

Population: about 900,000 (based on study of official vital statistics from 1888 to 1929)

President

DR. VICENTE MEJÍA COLINDRES (Liberal)

Elected October 28, 1928; assumed office February 1, 1929, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal Republican

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of October, 1930 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: GENERAL S. MEZA CÁLIX (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	23
Liberal Republican	23
Vacant.	2
Total	48

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY (Partido Nacional or Partido Conservador): Advocates development of agriculture, protection of national industries, extension of roads and railroads, distribution of government lands among the natives, restriction of influence of foreign investors in Honduras, arbitration to settle differences with neighboring states, and closer relations with the Holy See.

Leaders: Dr. Miguel Paz Baraona (formerly President of the Republic), Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (formerly President of National Congress), Dr. J. M. Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martínez Funes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Venancio Callejas (formerly President of National Congress), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Congressman, formerly Minister of Foreign Relations), Dr. Antonio Rivera (formerly President of Congress), Don Luis Bográn (formerly Minister to the United States), Gen. Saturnino Medal (formerly Minister to Nicaragua), Dr. Manuel G. Zuniga, Gen. Filiberto Diaz Zelaya, Dr. Ruben Andino Aguilar.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Formed during the presidential campaign of 1928 by the merging of the Liberal and Independent Republican Parties whose candidates, Dr. José María Ochoa Valásquez and General Vicente Tosta, withdrew, following which Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres was nominated. This strong opposition party succeeded in winning the election. The programs and leaders of the Liberal and Independent Republican Parties follow:

LIBERAL PARTY: Greatly divided, the factions ranging from moderate to radical. Favors immigration, development of agriculture, reorganiza-

tion of finances, invitation to foreign capital to help in the development of productive enterprises, but is opposed to any infringement of sovereignty. It advocates the union of the five Central American republics.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Meza Cáliz (President of Parliament), Gen. José María Reina, Dr. Tito Lopez Pineda, Fernando García, Dr. Coronado García, Dr. José María Ochoa Valásquez (Minister of War and Marine), Dr. Jesús M. Alvarado, Gen. J. E. Alvarado, Dr. Miguel A. Navarro, Dr. Ángel Zúñiga Huete, and Dr. Ernesto Agueta (Minister at Washington).

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PARTY (Partido Republicano Independiente): Advocates strict respect for the Constitution and the laws; uplift of the humbler classes; reorganization of finances, the Army, and education; development of agriculture, building of roads and railroads.

Leaders: Dr. Miguel Ouelí Bustillo, Dr. Salvador Zelaya, Dr. Dionisio Gutierrez (formerly Minister of War), Dr. José Blas Henríquez, Dr. J. Belisario Hernández, General Juan B. Pagoaga, Ing. Crescencio F. Gómez, Ing. José Augusto Padilla, Ing. José E. Martínez, Gregorio A. Velásquez.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cronista (evening)	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Renovacion	Liberal.	Arturo Martínez Galindo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol (evening)	Conservative.	J. Lopez Pineda (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Rojo y Blanco (weekly)	Liberal.	Matias Oviedo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opinión (bi-weekly)	Conservative.	Miguel Núñez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Renacimiento (monthly)	Political and economic.	Mario Ribas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Norte	Independent; liberal.	A. and J. Fernández (<i>Props.</i>)
(La Ceiba)		Juan Fernández V. (<i>Ed.</i>)
País (La Ceiba) (bi-weekly)	Conservative.	Abraham Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pro-Patria (La Ceiba) (bi-weekly)	Independent.	Salvador Lejarza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Marino	Independent.	Heriberto Castillo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Puerto Cortez)		J. V. Cáceres (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacional	Conservative.	
(San Pedro Sula)		
Norte	Independent; founded 1923.	Vidal Mejía (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		
Nuestro Criterio	Independent.	Lucas M. Paredes (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		
Independiente	Independent-Conservative.	Octaviano Arias (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula) (bi-weekly)		
Heraldo de Sula	Independent-Liberal.	Hector Pérez Estrada (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula) (bi-weekly)		
República	Liberal.	Carlos R. Amador (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tela) (bi-weekly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Manuel F. Rodríguez (<i>Pres.</i>)
Ateneo de Honduras	Semi-official.	Esteban Guardiola (<i>Pres.</i>)

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest

Area: 35,911 square miles

Population: 8,661,787 (1929 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

(Was Vice-Admiral commanding former Austro-Hungarian Navy)

Cabinet

Union Party

Reorganized September 1, 1929

Premier

COUNT STEPHEN BETHLEN (Union Party)

Assumed office April 14, 1921

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

Constituted January, 1927 (for five years)

Speaker: BARON JULIUS WLASSICS

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of appointed and elected groups, as follows: elected by counties and cities, 81; appointed by the Regent, 40; elected by public organizations and institutions, 34; elected by families with hereditary rights, 38; church dignitaries, 32; members by virtue of public office or rank, 13; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 4; total, 242.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

Election of December, 1926 (for five years)

Speaker: DR. LÁSZLÓ ALMÁSSY (Union Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Union	171
Christian National Economic, Christian Socialist, and other groups supporting present Government	32
Social Democratic.	14
Democratic (Liberal)	4
Agrarian	3
Non-partisan	21
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNION PARTY: Comprises small landowners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Parties; represents interests of estate owners, farmers, and some of Catholic and Protestant clergy and well-to-do peasants. Has favored restoration of Hapsburg dynasty, but party officially is uncommitted on the question of the person of the king and has announced its policy to be postponement of the monarchical question; supported execution of reconstruction plan under League of Nations; brought about the reestablishment of Upper Chamber of Parliament, giving representation of 38 seats to the aris-

torocracy; introduced secret ballot in larger towns, and states that it favors gradual extension to country districts, where public ballot is still the rule; favors agrarian and social reforms, aid to farmers' coöperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education, and consolidation of the country on conservative lines.

Leaders: Count Bethlen (Premier), John Mayer (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Béla Scitovszky (Minister of Interior), Dr. Tibor Zsitvay (Minister of Justice), Dr. László Almásy (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

CHRISTIAN NATIONAL ECONOMIC PARTY: Sometimes called "Zichy Party"; has a general program similar to Union Party, but represents pro-Hapsburg and anti-Semitic tendencies; Catholic clerical and legitimist; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the "United Christian National Party," formerly known as the "Wolff Party," and the Christian Social Party.

Leaders: Karl Wolff, Count John Zichy, Dr. Alexander Ernst (Minister of Social Welfare), Charles Huszár (formerly Premier), Stephen Haller (formerly Minister of Education, leader of former Christian Social Party).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle class liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory foreign policy and compromise agreements with the neighboring "succession states."

Leaders: Julius Peidl, Charles Peyer.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GROUP: Represents chiefly Jewish middle classes, banking and commercial interests; liberal.

Leader: Dr. Ernest Brody.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Represents progressive ideas and plans.

Leader: Dr. Charles Rassay.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement.

Leader: Count Albert Apponyi.

(On important questions a left block of Social Democrats and 15 or 20 members of other opposition groups often vote against the Government.)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Az Est	Moderate formal opposition; liberal.	Andrew Miklós (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Hirlap	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Francis Csajthay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti-Kurir	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Ujság	Liberal.	Desider Erdösi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Ujság	Independent; pro-Government; popular.	Anne Szederkényi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Hirlap	Independent; radical.	Rudolph Roóz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Moderate formal opposition; same publishing concern as <i>Az Est</i> and <i>Pesti Napló</i> .	Alexis Magyar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarság	Opposition; Christian conservative, legitimist.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nemzeti Ujság	Generally pro-Government; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes and small traders in Budapest.	Stephen Farkas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt .	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Francis Bonitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Ujság	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Dr. Emil Nadányi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal. In German.	Joseph Vészi (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. D. Kiss (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hírlap	Liberal; independent.	Gustav Lenkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Napló	Opposition; liberal.	Alexander Mester (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Barázda (formerly Budapesti Ujság)	Pro-Government; organ of small farmers.	Dr. Charles Schandl and Dr. Zoltán Trocsányi (<i>Eds.</i>)
Uj Nemzedék	Pro-Government; Catholic; conservative.	Joseph Cavallier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Opposition; Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Béla Ágay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Barna Buday (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly) .	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Közgazdasági Szemle	Economic.	Dr. Farkas Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Magyar Közgazdaság	Economic.	Baron Joseph Szerényi, Francis Neuhaus (<i>Eds.</i>)
(monthly)		
Magyar Szemle (monthly) . . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Julius Szekfü (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs, political, and economic.	Dr. Elemér Radisics (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Magyar Távirati Iroda	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hungarian Telegraphic Agency)		

ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 103,317 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK

Ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Progressive

Appointed August 28, 1927

Premier

TRYGGVI THÓRHALLSSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses: ÁSGEIR ÁSGEIRSSON (Progressive)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Efri deild)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Nedri deild)

*Election of June 15, 1930**

Election of July 9, 1927

Speaker: GUDMUNDUR ÓLAFSSON
(Progressive)

Speaker: BENEDIKT SVEINSSON
(Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	6
Nationalist	6
Socialist	2
—	—
Total	14

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	12
Nationalist	12
Socialist	3
Independents	1
—	—
Total	28

*Six members only are elected to the Upper Chamber for an 8-year term, renewed by halves every four years. The remaining 8 members are appointed from members of the Lower Chamber by the whole Althing.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Jónas Jónsson (Minister of Justice and Education), Einar Arnason (Minister of Finance), Tryggvi Thórhallsson (Premier).

NATIONALIST PARTY: Recently formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the king. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Jón Thorláksson (formerly Premier), Magnús Gudmundsson (formerly Minister of Industries and Agriculture), Sigurdur Eggerz (M.P.).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.

Leaders: Hédinn Valdimarsson (M.P.), Jón Baldvinsson (M.P.).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýdubladid	Socialist.	Haraldur Gudmundsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vísir	Nationalist.	Páll Steingrímsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ísafold-Vórdur (weekly) . .	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Lögrétta (weekly)	Non-party.	Thorsteinn Gíslason (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tíminn (weekly)	Progressive.	Gísli Gudmundsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Verslunartíðindi (monthly) .	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

INDIA

Winter Capital: Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,805,332 square miles (1,094,300 — British India; 711,032 — Indian States)

Population: 318,942,480 (247,003,293 — British India; 71,939,187 — Indian States)
(1921 census)

Ruler

H. I. M. GEORGE V, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the Indian States and British India)

Ascended throne May 6, 1910

Viceroy and Governor-General

VISCOUNT WILLINGDON

Appointed December 19, 1930; assumes office March, 1931

Cabinet

The Viceroy's Council acts as a Cabinet. It consists of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and six Executive Members of Council, who hold the portfolios of Finance; Home Department; Industries and Labor; Education, Health, and Lands; Legislative Department; and Railways and Commerce. Appointments are non-political, being made by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. Council not appointed as a whole, but individual members appointed when necessary.

Premier

The functions of a premier are divided. The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can overrule the other members if he thinks the matter sufficiently serious to justify his doing so. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council leads the Government benches. In the last Assembly these duties were discharged by the Commerce Member, Sir George Rainy.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Council of State)		LOWER CHAMBER (Legislative Assembly)	
<i>Five-year term.*</i>		<i>Three-year term.*</i>	
<i>President:</i> SIR HENRY MONCRIEFF SMITH (Nominated by Viceroy)		<i>President:</i> MAULVI MOHAMMED YAKUB (Independent)	
<i>Representation</i>		<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Elected	34	Elected	103
Nominated	26	Nominated	41
(Officials — 18, others — 8)		(Officials — 26, others — 15)	
Total	60	Total	144

*The report of the Statutory Commission has been published, but the future constitution of the country is being considered at the Round Table Conference that convened in London in November, 1930. Legislation on the part of the British Parliament will be necessary before this can go into effect.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The parties of India fall naturally into two main classes, those which support the present Constitution and Government and those which do not.

SWARAJIST PARTY: The Swarajists are opposed to the present Constitution. They question the right of Parliament to determine further stages of advance, and desire to attain Swaraj or Home Rule by obstructing to such an extent as to make the working of the present Constitution impossible. In the pursuit of their object they have now withdrawn from the legislatures and started the civil disobedience movement, which aims at paralyzing the administration. It is the best-organized political party in the country.

Leaders: Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, Srinivasa Iyengar, T. C. Goswami (Chief Whip).

NATIONALIST PARTY: The Nationalists regard dyarchy (dual government) in the major provinces as unworkable, but their policy is not total support of the Government. They desire to attain Swaraj or Home Rule as early as possible but only by constitutional means.

Leader: M. R. Jayakar.

NON-PARTY: As the name signifies, these members have not formed any particular party and vote on each matter as they like — sometimes with and sometimes against the Government.

INDEPENDENTS: The Independents desire progress toward Home Rule, but have no definite program. Sometimes they support the Government, sometimes they oppose it.

Leader: M. A. Jinnah.

CENTRAL MOSLEM PARTY: Formed in 1927. Represents Mahometan interests and is largely a communal organization. It gives general support to the Government, hoping to get special privileges for Moslems.

Leader: Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.

EUROPEANS: The Europeans believe in steady, orderly progress and generally support the Government.

Leader: Sir Darcy Lindsay.

NOMINATED: The nominated members have no definite program. They are nominated to secure the representation of particular interests. The officials naturally support the Government. Though the majority of the others support the Government, on certain questions some of them take up an independent line of their own and vote with one of the popular parties.

Leader: Sir George Rainy (Leader of the House, Commerce Member of the Executive Council).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
✓Leader (Allahabad)	Influential organ of Indian "Liberal Party."	Pandit Krishna Ram Mehta and C. Y. Chintamani (<i>Eds.</i>)
✓Pioneer (Allahabad)	Sympathizes with the constitutional efforts of Indians to advance; circulates throughout India; good news service.	The Pioneer and Civil and Military Gazette, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) J. H. Thorniley (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress; one of political critics of Government in Western India.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Syed Abdulla Breli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indian Daily Mail (Bombay)	Organ of Independent Party; illustrated.	U. Subramaniam (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India; supported by official and commercial circles.	Messrs. Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) S. T. Sheppard (<i>Ed.</i>)
✓Amrita Bezar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians. Represents nationalist opinion.	A. B. Patrika, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bengalee (Calcutta)	Moderate.	R. S. Sarma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Englishman (Calcutta)	Conservative; established in 1821.	Englishman, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) E. R. Mackie (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
Liberty (Calcutta)	Leading organ of Swarajist Party.	S. C. Bose (<i>Prop.</i>) U. N. Neogi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta)	Represents Conservative British opinion.	Ray Knight & Bros. (<i>Props.</i>) A. H. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
✓Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist paper.	S. N. Bharati (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
Daily Gazette (Karachi)	Represents English opinion.	G. M. Dyce-Keele (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Represents Indian nationalist views.	K. Panniah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)	Represents English opinion; old established influential paper.	The Pioneer and Civil and Military Gazette, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) N. F. Cooke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Muslim Outlook (Lahore)	A pan-Islamic paper publishing Muslim views on topics chiefly related with Islam.	Nur-ul-Haq Qureshi (<i>Prop.</i>) Abdul Latif (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	An advanced Nationalist paper.	Kali Nath Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)	Independent.	Raubhir Singh (<i>Prop.</i>) M. R. Mahadeshwar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Independent Indian daily; published in English; advocate of non-coöperation.	A. Rangaswami Ayyangar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Justice (Madras)	Anti-Brahman daily; English.	The South Indian People's Association, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) J. S. Kannappan (<i>Ed.</i>) A. H. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Madras Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion.	
Swarajya (Madras)	An advocate of Swaraj through non-coöperation.	G. V. Kirupanidhi (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Rangoon Daily News (Rangoon)	Moderate; advocates Indian interests.	Mohamed Auzam (<i>Prop.</i>) Y. D. Motalla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Mail (Rangoon) (tri-weekly)	Extremist.	S. C. Bhattacharjee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Searchlight (Patna, Bihar) (thrice weekly)	Influential paper, treats political and general subjects.	The Bihar Journals, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) Murli Manohar Prasad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Young India (weekly) (Ahmedabad)	Mr. Gandhi's paper; political and social.	M. K. Gandhi (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Week (Bombay) (weekly)	Organ of the Indian Catholics.	A. Soares (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Capital (Calcutta) (weekly)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. W. Brock (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commerce (Calcutta) (weekly)	Non-political; commercial paper.	A. B. Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Welfare (Calcutta) (weekly)	Political and social.	Asoke Chatterjee (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
The People (Lahore) (weekly)	Nationalist.	F. Chand (<i>Ed.</i>)
New India (Madras) (weekly)	Home rule paper.	Dr. Annie Besant (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Merhatta (Poona) (weekly)	Nationalist.	D. V. Gokhale (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (Allahabad) (monthly)	Established in 1899; political, with general circulation.	S. Sinha (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>) P. N. Saprú (<i>Joint Ed.</i>)
Modern Review (Calcutta) (monthly)	Nationalist, illustrated, long-established influential review with large circulation.	Ramanand Chatterjee (<i>Prop and Ed.</i>)
Indian Review (Madras) (monthly)	Moderate; wide circulation.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Bengal Chamber of Commerce (quarterly)	Organ of Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	Prof. B. K. Sarkar (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India (Delhi)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press of India (Bombay)	Independent.	S. Sadanand (<i>Representative</i>)

IRISH FREE STATE

(SAORSTAT EIREANN)

Capital: Dublin
 Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)
 Population: 2,945,000 (1930 estimate)

Governor-General

JAMES MCNEILL

Appointed February 1, 1928

Executive Council

Appointed October 12, 1927

President

WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE (Cumann na nGaedheal)

Re-nominated by Lower Chamber April 2, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER*
 (Seanad Eireann)

As of September, 1930 (twelve-year term; renewed by one-fourth every three years; last elections December, 1928)

Chairman: T. W. WESTROPP BENNETT (Cumann na nGaedheal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Cumann na nGaedheal	16
Fianna Fáil	8
Labor	6
Farmers	6
Independents	23
Vacant	1
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	60

LOWER CHAMBER
 (Dáil Eireann)

As of September, 1930 (four-year term; last general election September, 1927)

Speaker:† MICHAEL HAYES (Cumann na nGaedheal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Cumann na nGaedheal	63
Fianna Fáil	56
Labor	13
Farmers	6
National League	2
The Speaker	1
Independents	11
Vacant	1
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	153

* Intended to be a non-partisan body.

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CUMANN NA nGAEDHEAL PARTY: Advocates acceptance of treaty with England; development of the Free State as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational, and civic progress; tariff protection of Irish industries; development of resources, such as the Shannon River electric power plants and beet sugar industry; promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave (President of the Executive Council), John M. O'Sullivan (Minister for Education), Michael Tierney and James Dolan (Deputies), and Liam Burke (Secretary of Party).

FIANNA FÁIL: Main points in its program are: revision of the peace treaty with Great Britain by constitutional means; protection of Irish industries by high tariffs.

Leaders: Eamonn de Valera (formerly chairman of Sinn Féin), Sean T. O'Kelly, P. Rutledge, Sean Lemass.

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: T. O'Connell.

FARMERS' PARTY: Represents a section of agrarian interests. Now affiliated with Cumann na nGaedheal.

Leader: M. Heffernan.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunicardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	James W. Whitehead (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	T. Harrington (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	John E. Healy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cork Examiner. (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Geo. and Jas. Crosby (<i>Props.</i>)
Irish Farmer (weekly).	Organ of Farmers' Union and Farmers' Party.	C. S. McLaughlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irishman (weekly)	Political; organ of Labor.	Cathal O'Shannon (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Nation (weekly)	Political; organ of Fianna Fáil.	John Moynihan (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (monthly)	Political; organ of Cumann na nGaedheal.	Michael Sweeney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S. J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,714 square miles

Population: 41,500,000 (1930 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMANUEL III

Ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Reorganized September 12, 1929

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of the Interior and Commander-General of the Fascist Militia)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime." It designates the deputies for the Lower Chamber. "The Grand Council shall be consulted on all questions having a constitutional character." The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (2) *Functional Members*. The following are members because of their functions, for the entire period of such functions: The President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary and two Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; the Presidents of the Confederations of Agriculture and Industry; and the Presidents of the Syndicates of Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*, designated among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." Extraordinary members are appointed by a decree of the Head of the Government for a period of three years, and may be reappointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The first two categories total twenty-two persons; the number in the third is not fixed. In category two only the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies are designated by their respective assemblies; the others owe office to the Head of the Government.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senato)

According to the Italian Constitution, Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Cabinet. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the most extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What active and passive opposition exists is headed by Senators Albertini, Ciccotti, Croce, Sforza, Abbiate, and Ruffini.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera dei Deputati)

Party	Representation
Fascist	400

Under the electoral law of September 2, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council draws up a list of 400 candidates, taking into account proposals from the recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations of employers, employees, professional classes, scientific, charitable, and other institutions designated by the Government. The list is voted upon by citizens twenty-one years of age or over, and also by citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who are married and have children — providing they fulfill one of several specified conditions, among which are payment of syndical dues, payment of a certain amount in taxes, receipt of an income, salary, pension, or other permanent payment from the state, provinces, or communes, and membership in the clergy of the Roman Catholic or another recognized church. Votes are to be registered by "Yes" and "No" as to approval of the Grand Council list. In case of disapproval, the Court of Appeal at Rome is to order a new election with competing lists, which may be presented by recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations with 5,000 regularly enrolled members.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: Declares that it supports the monarchy (although a law has been passed admitting the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate a new order for the succession to the throne); favors a strongly centralized local state government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal; free labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by thirteen national confederations managed by the government. In *foreign policy*, nationalistic, expansionist, and skeptical of League of Nations. The Party is directed by the General Secretary and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

General Secretary: Giovanni Giuriati.

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communique stated that the Liberal Party is not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also falls under the ban as it is not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. Most of the liberal, republican, and socialist leaders, as well as some of the heads of the *Partito Popolare* (Christian Democratic Party), are now in exile. According to Article 23 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Catholica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or seized and forcibly transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All without exception are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>		<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Corriere (Catholic)		Rosario Jariedi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale d'Italia		Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Impero d'Italia		E. Settimelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro Fascista		A. de Marsanich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero		Pier Giulio Breschi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (noon edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i>)		
Popolo di Roma		Paolo de Cristofaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere		T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale		Roberto Forges-Davanzati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)		Raffaele Gorboux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia		A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)		
Resto del Carlino		Dott. R. Malavasi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)		
Regime Fascista		Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Cremona)		
Nazione (Florence)		Umberto Guglielmotti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)		Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro		Giuseppe Canepa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Genoa)		
Corriere della Sera		Crespi Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
(Milan)		Aldo Borrelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia		A. Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>) (brother of Premier)
(Milan)		
Mattino		Nicola Sansanelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Naples)		
Popolo di Trieste		Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Trieste)		
Gazzetta del Popolo		E. Amicucci and G. De Benedetti (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Turin)		
Stampa		Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Turin)		Curzio Suckert-Malaparte (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	Senator Paolucci de Calboli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuova Antologia	Political, literary, scientific.	Senator Tommaso Tittoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
(semi-monthly)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bibliografia Fascista (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	Senator Giovanni Gentile (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Prop.</i>) Signora Margherita Sarfatti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana (Milan) (monthly)		Guido Treves and Calogero Tumminelli (<i>Eds.</i>)
Oltremare (monthly)	Colonial politics.	Roberto Cantalupo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political and international.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political, economic, artistic, and literary questions.	Tommaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Bibliografica delle Scienze Giuridiche Socialie e Politiche (quarterly)	Social and political.	Prof. Avv. Giuseppe Castelli-Avollo (<i>Dir.</i>)

No non-Fascist newspapers are now published in Italy. The following is the official organ of the Holy See, and is published in the Vatican City State:

Osservatore Romano Count G. Della Torre (*Ed.*)

Some former editors of suppressed anti-Fascist periodicals now publish Italian papers in Paris, as follows:

Becco Giallo (semi-monthly) (printed on thin paper to be smuggled into Italy)	A. Cianca, A. Giannini (<i>Eds.</i>)
Avanti (Socialist)	A. Coccia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Italia del Popolo (Republican)	A. Natoli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertà (weekly) (anti-fascist concentration)	C. Treves (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS AGENCIES

Agenzia di Roma	Fascist.	Virginio Gayda, C. Crispolti (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Official for economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo
Area: 265,129 square miles
Population: 83,458,405 (1925 census)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

Minseito

Appointed July 2, 1929

Premier

YUKO HAMAGUCHI (Minseito)

PARLIAMENT (Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER (Kizokuin)

LOWER CHAMBER (Shuugiin)

*Members for life — 187; balance elected from
and by special groups for seven years*

Election of February 20, 1930 (for four years)

President: PRINCE IYESATO TOKU-
GAWA (Kayokai)

Speaker: IKUNOSUKE FUJISAWA (Min-
seito)

<i>Groups *</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Kenkyukai	149
Koseikai	68
Koyu Kurabu	43
Dowakai	36
Kayokai	27
Doseikai	27
Non-partisans (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peer- age)	31
Members of the Imperial Family	17
Total	398

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Minseito	267
Seiyukai	170
Non-partisan	10
Kokumin Doshikai	6
Proletarian Parties	4
Kakushinto	3
Vacant	6
Total	466

* Strictly speaking, the Upper Chamber is not divided into political parties, analogous to the Lower Chamber. There are, however, officially recognized groups as listed above.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

None of the parties of Japan have a truly definitive program on domestic affairs, while foreign affairs, the Army and the Navy, are considered, by common consent or owing to the organic laws of the Empire, to be outside the realm of politics. There is a growing popular interest, however, particularly in foreign affairs.

Until recently the right to vote was created by the payment of a direct tax to the Imperial Government. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the interests of the voters. The Election Law as it was amended in 1925 removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 taxpayers to over 12,000,000 persons.

Owing to their representation some differentiation is discernible in the aims of the principal parties:

RIKKEN MINSEITO: The Minseito, which succeeded to the Seiyukai Government on July 2, 1929, is the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the Seiyuhonto, which was composed of certain disaffected elements in the Seiyukai, and the Kenseikai. The general elections on February 20, 1930, the second Lower Chamber elections since the adoption of "universal manhood suffrage," gave the Minseito an absolute majority. It advocates a milder China policy, economy of state expenditure, and further adjustments in the system of taxation.

Leaders: Yuko Hamaguchi (Premier, President of Party, formerly Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance), Reijiyo Wakatsuki (formerly Premier and President of the Kenseikai), Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, Ryuzo Tanaka (Minister of Education), Ichita Kobashi (formerly Minister of Education), Kenzo Adachi (Minister of Home Affairs), Naotoshi Kataoka, Chuji Machida (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Shujiro Hara, Genji Matsuda (Minister of Overseas Affairs), Kojiro Tomita, Yoku Egi (Minister of Railways), Matajiro Koizumi (Minister of Communications), Junnosuke Inouye (Minister of Finance), Ikunosuke Fujisawa (Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Ryutaro Nagai (Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs), Keikichi Tanomogi, and Seigo Nakano.

RIKKEN SEIYUKAI: As it represents to a great degree the interests of the landowners, the Seiyukai advocates the construction of railways, which are government-owned, roads, and irrigation works, to enhance the value of property and promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the rural districts. In *foreign affairs*, it stresses the importance of commercial expansion in China and of the development of agricultural and industrial enterprises conducted by Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia. Takejiro Tokonami, formerly leader of the Shinto Club, joined the Seiyukai in September, 1929, bringing with him 21 members.

Leaders: Takeshi Inukai (President of Party), Kisaburo Suzuki (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Takejiro Tokonami (formerly leader of the Shinto Club), Jotaro Yamamoto (formerly President of the South Manchuria Railway), Korekiyo Takahashi (formerly Premier and President of Party), Tokugoro Nakahashi (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Heikichi Ogawa (formerly Minister of Railways), Teijiyo Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Chuzo Mitsuchi (formerly Minister of Finance), Keisuke Mochizuki (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Ichiro Hatoyama, Toyosuke Hata, Zenbei Horikiri, Kiyoshi Akita, Yonezo Maeda, Rentaro Mizuno (formerly Minister for Home Affairs and of Education), and Kaku Mori.

KOKUMIN DOSHIKAI (Business men's Party): Demands the abolition of government monopolies and the elimination of state participation in business.

Leader: Sanji Muto (President of Party).

LABOR PARTIES: There are at present three proletarian political parties: the Social Democratic Party (Shakai Minshu-to), inaugurated December 5, 1926, said to have a membership of more than 200,000, Dr. Isoh Abe, Presi-

dent; the Labor-Farmer Party (Ro-no-to), inaugurated November 1, 1929, said to have had a membership of approximately 10,000 until the latter part of August, 1930, when about one-third of the members were reported to have withdrawn, complaining that the party had become too conservative, Ikuo Oyama, Leader; the National Popular Party (Zenkoku Taishuto), inaugurated July 20, 1930, an amalgamation of three proletarian political parties, said to have a membership of approximately 90,000, Hisashi Aso, Leader. The Social Democratic Party is regarded as the most conservative and influential of the three parties and the Labor-Farmer Party as the most radical.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chugai Shogyo Shimpō . . .	Independent; leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876.	Kyujiro Yanada (<i>Pres.</i>) Saburo Sato (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chuo Shimbun	Seiyukai.	Tsunetaro Yamaguchi (<i>Pres.</i>) Tai-ichiro Ogawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochi Shimbun	Minseito tendencies; large circulation.	Seiji Noma (<i>Pres.</i>) Shiro Hirota (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Advertiser	Leading English-language paper (American).	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Prop.</i>)
Japan Times and Mail . . .	In English; Japanese owned and edited.	Sometaro Shiba (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Yoshio Nitobe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jiji Shimpō	Independent; conservative; large circulation; influential in business and political circles.	Ikunoshin Kadono (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Takuzo Itakura (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kokumin Shimbun	Independent; somewhat chauvinistic.	Dr. Kinzo Gorai (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Miyako Shimbun	Independent; sensational.	Eisuke Fukuda (<i>Pres.</i>) N. Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun . . .	Independent; liberal; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Ryuhei Murayama (<i>Pres.</i>) Taketora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun . .	Popular journal.	H. Chiba (<i>Prop.</i>) Eiichi Kojima (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Independent; popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> .	Hikoichi Motoyama (<i>Pres.</i>) Dr. Minoru Oka, Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yamato Shimbun	Independent; sensational.	Yuzaburo Matsushita (<i>Prop.</i>) Umeji Zoga and Shu Yabe (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yomiuri Shimbun	Independent; literary; sensational.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Prop.</i>) Ko Izawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorodzu Choho	Independent; popular; sensational.	Zenji Hasegawa (<i>Pres.</i>) Bunsaku Ishii (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Chronicle (Kobe)	British; strong editorials; in English.	Morgan Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun . . . (Osaka)	Independent; liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Ryuhei Murayama (<i>Pres.</i>) Shigekatsu Hosono and Tomokata Nakatsumi (<i>Eds.</i>)
Osaka Jiji Shimpō (Osaka)	Independent.	Kan-ichi Hori (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Motosaku Tsuchiya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun . . (Osaka)	Independent; popular, large circulation; excellent news-service.	Hikoichi Motoyama (<i>Pres.</i>) Hiroshige Watanabe and Kichijiro Inoue (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yokohama Boyeki Shimpō . . (Yokohama)	Good commercial newspaper.	Iwao Miyake (<i>Pres.</i>) Shigenori Kuwabara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trans-Pacific (weekly)	Political, social, and economic; in English.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)

JAPAN

III

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha . Independent.
(Japan Telegraph News
Agency)

Hoshiro Mitsunaka (*Mg. Dir.*)

Rengo Tsushinsha . . . Independent.
(Japan Federated News
Agency)

Yukichi Iwanaga (*Mg. Dir.*)

Teikoku Tsushinsha . . . Independent.
(Imperial News Agency)

Torao Tokunori (*Mg. Dir.*)

JUGOSLAVIA*

Capital: Beograd (Belgrade)

Area: 96,134 square miles

Population: 12,700,000 (1928 estimate)

Ruler

KING ALEXANDER I

Became Regent June 24, 1914; ascended throne August 16, 1921; abolished 1921 Constitution, dismissed Parliament, and appointed Cabinet directly responsible to himself January 6, 1929

Cabinet

Non-party (nine Serbs, eight Croats, one Slovene)

Reorganized May 20, 1930

Premier

GEN. PERA ZIVKOVITCH (non-party)

Appointed January 6, 1929

PARLIAMENT

(Skupshtina)

As elected September 11, 1927 (for four years); dismissed by King Alexander January 6, 1929

President: Dr. NINKO PERICH (Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical	111
Democratic	61
Croat Peasant (including Montenegrin Federalists)	60
Independent Democratic	24
Slovene Clerical	21
Jugoslav Mohammedan	18
Serb Agrarian	9
Miscellaneous (including Croat Federalists, Socialists, German minorities, and Montenegrin dissidents)	11
Total	315

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As they were before all parties were abolished January 6, 1929

RADICAL PARTY: Conservative; principally composed of Serbian nationalists, with some following among Croats and Slovenes; favored constitutional monarchy, general suffrage (though not including women), and strong centralized

* The official title was "Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes" until changed to "Kingdom of Yugoslavia" by royal decree October 3, 1929. The same decree abolished the old administrative machinery and substituted a somewhat decentralized administration based on nine "banats," or counties.

administration (though with certain departmental autonomies). This party was the successor of the pre-war Serbian Radical Party, founded by Svetozar Markovich on a program of patriotism and liberalism. After 1881 one of its chief leaders was Nikola Pashich (died December 10, 1926), many times Premier. He made it the dominant Serbian party. It opposed the Austrophile manœuvres of the Obrenovich dynasty and favored a Slav policy. After the war it worked for political and economic consolidation, and (especially while M. Ninchich was at the Foreign Office) favored a conciliatory policy toward neighboring states. In 1928 it was divided into three groups: (1) "Pashichevci," the adherents of the late Premier Pashich, including the late Marko Trifkovich (formerly President of the Skupshtina), Krsto Miletich (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Waters), Misha Trifunovich (formerly Minister of Education), and Dr. Momchilo Ninchich (former Minister of Foreign Affairs). (2) The adherents of the former Premier, the late Velja Vukichevich, including Dr. Ninko Perich (until Jan. 6, 1929, President of the Skupshtina), Dr. Nikolas Subotich (recently Minister of Finance), Dr. Lazar Markovich (formerly Minister of Justice), Velja Popovich, and Dragisha Svetkovich. (3) "Centrumashi," a conciliatory group which directed its energies to the maintenance of the unity of the party; this group included Nikola Uzunovich (formerly Premier), and Boza Maksimovich (formerly Minister of Interior). This split was not caused by ideological controversy among party leaders, but was purely factional.

Leaders: Aca Stanojevich, Dr. M. Ninchich (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Nikola Uzunovich (formerly Premier), Boza Maksimovich (formerly Minister of Interior), Lazar Markovich (formerly Minister of Justice). Ljuba Jovanovich, a leader who was expelled from the party in 1926 following a dispute with Pashich, died on February 10, 1928.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Liberal tendencies; the Serbian party opposed to the influence of Pashich, with some adherents among the Croats; also contained a certain number of former Radicals. The Yugoslav Mohammedan Party joined with it in 1928 to form the so-called Democratic Union. The Constitution of 1921 was passed during a coalition of Democrats and Radicals.

Leaders: L. Davidovich (formerly Premier), Dr. V. Marinkovich (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly a leader of the defunct Progressive Party), V. Velkovich (formerly Minister of Finance, once a leader of the defunct Liberal Party), K. Timotievich, Dr. Ribar, M. Kumanudi (Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Mayor of Belgrade) and M. Grol (formerly Minister of Education).

CROAT PEASANT PARTY: Found its following mainly among peasantry of Croatia, with some strength also in Dalmatia and Bosnia. Formerly espoused republicanism and at one time even had ties with Moscow, but its original leader finally decided to "come to Belgrade" and to participate in parliamentary life. Some members of this party favored decentralized administration, while others talked of complete autonomy and a "personal union" with Serbia under King Alexander. The party leader, Stephen Radich, died August 8, 1928, following a bullet wound received from a Montenegrin Deputy in a shooting affray in the Skupshtina on June 20, 1928; Paul Radich and Mr. Basarichek, both leaders of the Croat Peasant Party, were killed outright. This incident resulted in the withdrawal of the Croat Peasant Party Deputies to Zagreb, and in the creation of a close working agreement between them and the Independent Democratic Party and the Croat Federalist Party.

Leaders: Dr. Vlatko Machek succeeded Stephen Radich as President of the

Party. Other leaders were Benjamin Shuperina (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Dr. Ivan Shvegel (Minister without portfolio), Messrs. Predavets, Koshutich (formerly Minister of Public Works, a son-in-law of Radich), Shibenik (formerly Minister of Agriculture), and Krajach (formerly Minister of Commerce).

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Consisting of Serbo-Croats who formerly were the most energetic opponents of Radich in Croatian politics. They split from the main body of the Democratic Party on the question of coöperation with Radich, but later turned about and made an alliance with him. The party leader, S. Pribichevich, was active in Yugoslav propaganda before and during the war.

Leaders: Svetozar Pribichevich (formerly Minister of Education), M. Wilder (Croat), M. Lukinich (Croat), Dr. Kramer (Slovene), M. Krizman, J. Demetrovich, Dr. Piko, and Svetozar Popovich.

SLOVENE CLERICAL PARTY: Conservative; found support among the Slovene peasantry, who are strongly Catholic; opposed to too centralized administration though its leader, Father Koroshets, held the post of Premier in the recent Coalition Cabinet; upholds right of clergy to teach in schools.

Leaders: Father Koroshets (formerly Premier, formerly Minister of Mines and Forests), Messrs. Suchnik, Dr. Gossar.

JUGOSLAV MOHAMMEDAN PARTY: Mainly composed of Serbs and Croats of the Mohammedan faith in Bosnia-Herzegovina; a conservative monarchical group, but opposed to centralized administration. In 1928 acted in combination with Davidovich Democrats, forming the so-called Democratic Union.

Leaders: Dr. Mehmed Spaho (formerly Minister of Commerce), Dr. Behmen, and S. Balich.

SERB AGRARIAN PARTY (Agrarian Union): This party was formed after the war, but as it was created rather artificially, it did not succeed in supplanting the regular political parties among the peasantry (who, incidentally, form 80 percent of the country). Advocated development of agricultural interests and agrarian banks.

Leaders: Jovan M. Jovanovich (formerly Minister to Austria and Great Britain), U. Staich, V. Lazich.

CROAT FEDERALIST PARTY: Former collaborators with Croat Peasant Party, who seceded after the formation of the coalition government between Pashich and Radich; in 1928 they turned around and again entered into a working agreement with the Croat Peasant Party and the Independent Democratic Party; they recognized the monarchical régime but favored federalistic organization.

Leaders: Dr. Ante Trumbich (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs and delegate at Paris Peace Conference), Dr. A. Pavelich, Mr. Bazala.

GERMAN GROUP: Representative of the cultural interests of small German minority.

Leaders: Dr. S. Kraft, Dr. John Moser, Rev. Dr. Schuhmacher.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Jugoslovenski Glasnik . . .	Semi-official.	M. Zhivanchevich
Politika	Independent, with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Prop.</i>) Messrs. Milenovich and Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>) Mr. Gavrilovich (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pravda	Independent; sympathies were toward Democrats.	Manuel Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trgovinski Glasnik	Independent; commercial daily, organ of merchants.	B. J. Antonievich (<i>Prop.</i>) D. Lazarevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Independent; sympathies were toward Radical Party.	M. Ninichich (<i>Prop.</i>) R. Lukovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutro (Ljubljana)	Independent.	Dr. A. Kramer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Formerly organ of Slovene Clerical Party.	T. Rarcovec (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Terseglay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenski Narod (Ljubljana)	Independent, with Democratic sympathies.	Tosip Zupančič (<i>Ed.</i>)
Delbaska (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	S. Toman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ. In German.	B. Kremlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vecernja Posta (Sarajevo)	Independent.	Mr. Boroevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; unionist.	V. Braevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Becsme gyi Naplo (Subotitz)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	L. Flinyves (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	M. Lakatoch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jutarnji List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Vecer</i> .	J. Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	Independent. In German.	E. Demetrovich (<i>Dir.</i>)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union; independent.	S. Jutrisha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obzor (Zagreb)	Independent; oldest Croat paper.	Dr. M. Dezman (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. R. Meizner (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
La Yougoslavie (weekly)	Semi-official, in French. Political, economic and literary.	M. Marjanovich (<i>Dir.</i>)
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Zvegich and G. Kozomanich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Rijec (Zagreb) (weekly)	Independent.	St. Stojanovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (twice monthly)	Independent cultural and political periodical, with federalistic sympathies.	Dr. M. Curcin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Belgrade Economic Review (monthly)	Official organ; useful for statistics. In English and French editions.	Dr. D. Mishich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomist (monthly)	Economic and financial.	M. Todorovic (<i>Prop.</i>) N. Stanarevic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankanstvo (Zagreb) (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Ljub. Kosijer (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Avala	Semi-official.	George Perich (<i>Dir.</i>)
-----------------	----------------	-------------------------------

LATVIA

Capital: Riga

Area: 25,000 square miles

Population: 1,844,805 (1925 census)

President

ALBERT KVIESIS (Peasants' Union)

Elected April 9, 1930, for a term of three years

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed November 30, 1928

Premier

HUGO CELMINS (Peasants' Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Election of October 7, 1928 (for three years)

Speaker: DR. PAUL KALNIN (Social Democratic Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic Labor	26
Peasants' Union	16
Latgallian Catholic and Christian Peasant	6
Russian Minority	6
German Minority	6
Trade Unions (Communist group)	5
Jewish Minority	4
New Farmers and Small Landowners	4
Christian National Union	4
Democratic Centre	3
Latgallian Democratic Peasants	3
Latgallian Progressives	3
National Union	2
Polish Catholic	2
Reform Social Democratic	2
Independent and Latgallian Socialists (Communist)	3
Minor parties	5
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The 100 members of the Latvian Parliament are grouped among 26 different parties and factions, which may broadly be classified as Right, Left, Centre, and Minorities. In general, the Right supports the interests of the peasants and to a certain extent of the urban middle class. In foreign policy, it favors closer political and economic relations with the neighboring Baltic

states. The Left is evolutionary socialist, defending principally the interests of the urban proletariat, opposed to closer political relations with Poland, but well disposed towards closer economic relations with Soviet Russia. In the present Saeima there is a Communist group comprising 8 Deputies. The Centre consists of radical groups more or less inclined to the Right or the Left. The Minorities are mostly occupied with their own cultural and economic interests. In the October, 1928, elections more than 2,000 candidates were put forward by forty-four political parties. A split in the ranks of labor, into four groups instead of two, cut the number of regular Socialist members in the new Saeima to 26, a loss of 8 seats. This strengthened the position of the Bourgeois-Agrarian bloc, which now comprises 56 Deputies. The representation of the four racial minority parties rose from 16 to 18.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: Represents mainly the interests of wage workers; affiliated with the 2d Internationale, and opposed to both conservatives and communists. Parliamentary group includes one member of the Latgallian Social Democratic Farmers' and Workers' Union, and is aided by the Jewish Social Democratic group "Bund." In *foreign policy*, advocates union of Baltic states and neutralization of Baltic Sea, antagonistic to Poland and favorable to closer relations with Russia. In *domestic policy*, favors development of industries, and land reforms to distribute large holdings without compensation to owners, social insurance, and unemployment benefits.

Leaders: Feliks Cielens (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ansis Rudevics, Paul Kalnin (Speaker of Saeima), K. Dekens, J. Celms, Fricis Menders, V. Bastjanis (formerly Minister of Finance).

PEASANTS' UNION: Represents well-to-do farmers and landowners. In *foreign policy*, advocates an economic union with Estonia and Lithuania, an alliance of all the Baltic states and Poland, and close contact with the Allied Powers. In *domestic policy*, favors a strong national government, state monopolies, and payment to owners for land distribution under agrarian reforms; friendly to Lutheran Church.

Leaders: Albert Kviesis (President), K. Ulmanis (First Premier and a dominant leader in the organization of the new state, afterward Minister of Foreign Affairs), Hugo Celmins (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), A. Albering (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Col. Laiminch (Minister of the Interior), J. Blumbergs (formerly Minister of Finance), Adolfs Klive, Karlis Pauluks (formerly Minister of Justice), Gen. Balodis (formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Latvian Army).

LATGALLIAN CATHOLIC AND CHRISTIAN PEASANT PARTY: Similar in program to Peasants' Union and Christian National Union, but represents the Catholic population of Latgallia (eastern province of Latvia); pays special attention to interests of Roman Catholicism. In *foreign policy*, advocates economic union with Estonia and Lithuania and coöperation with Finland, but is anti-Polish. In *domestic policy*, favors compensation of landlords under agrarian reforms.

Leader: Bishop Jesups Rancans.

RUSSIAN MINORITY: Divided into factions of Russian Orthodox (*Leader:* J. Pommers); Old Believers, opposing compensation of landlords (*Leader:* Melety Kallistratov); and Russian Public Workers (*Leader:* Leonty Spolian-ski).

GERMAN MINORITY: Conservative; represents interests of Baltic Germans; opposes state monopolies, and advocates compensation of landlords and revision of agrarian reforms.

Leader: Dr. Paul Schiemann.

TRADE UNIONS: Communist group; represent the revolutionary wing of labor. In favor of close political and economic relations with Soviet Russia. The Independent Socialists and Latgallian Socialists — having three seats — are affiliated with the Communists.

Leader: L. Laicens.

JEWISH MINORITY: Divided into factions of Agudos Isroel (United Jews), a national party opposing state monopolies (*Leader:* Mordukh Dubins); Bund, working with the Social Democrats (*Leader:* N. Maizels); Zeire-Zion (New-Zion), a left centre group (*Leader:* Max Laserson); and Mizrochi (Zionists), seeking free readmission of Jews to Latvian citizenship (*Leader:* Marjus Nurok).

NEW FARMERS GROUP: Represent chiefly the interests of new farmers who have been provided with land under agrarian reforms of 1921. In *foreign policy* resembles Peasants' Union. In *domestic policy* seeks government credits to aid farmers.

Leader: Adolfs Blodnieks (Landowners' wing).

CHRISTIAN NATIONAL UNION: Lutheran; has same principles as National Union, but pays special attention to religion as the basis of public order and national welfare; tends to favor prohibition.

Leaders: Gustavs Reinharde, K. Beldaus.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRE PARTY: Represents the middle classes, professions, and intellectuals; favors a nationalist program and a democratic policy in all state affairs; upholds interest of tenants.

Leaders: Gustavs Zemgals (formerly President), Peters Juraševskis (formerly Premier, and Minister of Finance), J. Breikšs.

LATGALLIAN DEMOCRATIC PEASANTS: Related to the New Farmers and Democratic Centre.

Leaders: V. Rubulis (Minister of Public Welfare), A. Dzenis.

LATGALLIAN PROGRESSIVES: More radical than the Latgallian Democratic Peasants.

Leader: J. Trasuns.

NATIONAL UNION: Represents conservative groups of commercial, industrial, and professional classes; works with Christian National Union and Peasants' Union. In *foreign policy*, favors a strong nationalistic program. In *domestic policy*, opposes radical social measures and seeks compensation to landlords under agrarian reforms.

Leaders: Arveds Bergs (formerly Minister of the Interior), L. Ausejs.

POLISH CATHOLIC PARTY: Supports Government; favors revision of agrarian reform in interest of expropriated landlords; sponsors Polish cultural aims.

Leader: Jaroslav Wilpiszewski.

REFORM SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has same social basis as Social Democratic Labor Party, but is less radical and more nationalistic in principle; represents a country as well as town constituency. In *foreign policy*, advo-

cates closer relations with other Baltic states and Poland. In *domestic policy*, favors coöperation with parties of other classes for national welfare.

Leader: Margers Skujenieks (formerly Premier).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Brīva Zeme	Organ of Peasants' Union.	A. Kalnins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Darba Balss	Agrarian Settlers' organ.	P. Kula (<i>Ed.</i>)
Darbs un Maize	Organ of the Communist Trade Unions.	Slaugotnis-Cukurs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dwutygodnik Polski	Polish organ.	
Jauna Straume	Latgallian Farmer-Labor Party.	J. Trasuns (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jaunais Sēmgālietis	Democratic Centre.	F. Sprogis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunakās Zinas	Independent; Democratic Centre tendency; 100,000 circulation.	Em. Benjamin (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Karklins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kopdarbība	Peasants' Union.	Coöperative Unions (<i>Prop.</i>)
Kursemes Vards	Christian National Union.	
Latgāļi	Latgallian Peasants' Party.	Vl. Rubuls (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latgolas Vards	Latgallian Catholic and Christian Peasant.	J. Rancans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvija	New Farmers and Small Landowners' Party.	A. Blōdnieks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvijas Kareivis	Non-political; organ of War Office.	Capt. E. Mednis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvijas Sargs	Organ of Christian National Union.	K. Vanags (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvis	Organ of National Union.	A. Bergs (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Libausche Zeitung	German; conservative.	P. Meijer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pēhdeja Brihdi	Democratic Centre tendency.	Pavils Rozits (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rīgasche Rundschau	German Minority; 25,000 circulation.	R. Ruetz & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sēmgāles Balss	Peasant Union tendency.	K. Griers (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Blanks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sevodnia	Russian Minority.	A. Kruminski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Russian; conservative.	Mr. Obraskov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sociāldemokrāts	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party.	A. Eliass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valdības Vestnesis	Official.	M. Arons (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk	Jewish.	
Strahdneeku Awise (Libau)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party.	A. Rudevics (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rīga am Sonntag (weekly)	German.	Rob. Riedel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvian Economist (monthly)	Non-political; publication of Ministry of Finance.	A. Karklins (<i>Ed.</i>)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of all international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the second Monday of September if that date is not later than the tenth. In the latter case it meets on the first Monday. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia	France	New Zealand
Albania	Germany	Nicaragua
Argentina *	Great Britain	Norway
Australia	Greece	Panama
Austria	Guatemala	Paraguay
Belgium	Haiti	Persia
Bolivia	Honduras	Peru
Bulgaria	Hungary	Poland
Canada	India	Portugal
Chile	Irish Free State	Rumania
China	Italy	Salvador
Colombia	Japan	Siam
Cuba	Jugoslavia	South Africa (Union of)
Czechoslovakia	Latvia	Spain
Denmark	Liberia	Sweden
Dominican Republic	Lithuania	Switzerland
Estonia	Luxemburg	Uruguay
Finland	Netherlands	Venezuela

* Argentina's entry has not yet been ratified by her Congress.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

121

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Afghanistan	Egypt	Monaco
Brazil *	Hejaz	San Marino
Costa Rica *	Iceland	Turkey
Danzig	Liechtenstein	U. S. S. R.
Ecuador	Mexico	United States

* Was a member but withdrew.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is composed of fourteen States Members, of which five are permanent and nine are non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are elected annually for a period of three years, three retiring each year. States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually—usually at Geneva—in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1930-31

<i>States Members</i>	<i>Representations in 1930-31</i>
British Empire †	MR. HENDERSON
France †	M. BRIAND
Germany †	DR. CURTIUS
Guatemala	M. MATOS
Irish Free State	MR. BLYTHE
Italy †	M. GRANDI
Japan †	M. YOSHIZAWA
Jugoslavia	M. MARINKOVITCH
Norway	M. MOWINCKEL
Persia	ALI KHAN FOROUGHI
Peru	M. BARRETO
Poland	M. ZALESKI
Spain	M. QUINONES DE LEÓN
Venezuela	M. ZUMETA

† Permanent members.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND (British). Appointed 1919

Deputy Secretary-General

J. A. M. C. AVENOL (French). Appointed February 1, 1923

Under Secretary-General

A. DUFOUR-FERONCE (German). Appointed January 1, 1927

Under Secretary-General

YOTARO SUGIMURA (Japanese). Appointed January 15, 1927

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Under Secretary-General

MARQUIS PAULUCCI DI CALBONI BARONE (Italian). Appointed March 28, 1927

Treasurer

S. F. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed December, 1926

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

Political

YOTARO SUGIMURA (Japanese). Appointed January 15, 1927

Legal

J. A. BUERO (Uruguayan). Appointed February 1, 1928

Financial and Economic

SIR ARTHUR SALTER (British). Appointed June 13, 1919

This Section will be divided after April 1, 1931, with two Directors in charge:
Financial—A. LOVEDAY (British); *Economic*—PIETRO STOPPANI (Italian).

Disarmament

M. A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed July 10, 1930

Transit and Communication

ROBERT HAAS (French). Appointed January 1, 1927

Mandates

VITO CATASTINI (Italian). Appointed January 1, 1925

Minority and Administration

P. DE AZCARATE FLOREZ (Spanish). Appointed February 1, 1930

Social

DAME RACHEL ELEANOR CROWDY (British). Appointed August 1, 1922

Health

LUDWIK RAJCHMAN (Polish). Appointed November 1, 1921

Information

PIERRE COMERT (French). Appointed July 21, 1919

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia

Area: 43,000 square miles

Population: 2,500,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Assumed office December 3, 1930, following resignation of President King and Vice-President Yancy

Cabinet

True Whig

Appointed January, 1928

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of 1928 (for six years)

President: Vacant

Number of Members* 10

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of 1927 (for four years)

Speaker: J. N. LEWIS (True Whig)

Number of Members* 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Politics in Liberia at present is more a question of personalities than of issues. Each party desires to develop the country and increase its prestige, but division occurs as to who should do it and how it should be accomplished. In December, 1930, President C. D. B. King and Vice-President Allen N. Yancy resigned and, in accordance with the Constitution, the Secretary of State succeeded to the Presidency.

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Favors equal commercial opportunity for all nations; sponsors a strong financial policy, with no repudiation of debts whether owed to private individuals or nations; pledges honest, efficient, and economical expenditure of public funds and close coöperation with Financial Adviser; encourages entry of foreign capital under constitutional limitations, and development of natural resources by non-monopolistic foreign concessions; favors strong interior policy, coöperating closely with aboriginal population, and equal educational privileges for it; pledges non-interference so far as possible with native tribal government, collection of taxes to be made through chiefs, and equitable portion of revenues received to be expended on works of benefit to native taxpayers. It favors strong public-school policy and appointment of teachers on a non-partisan basis; desires to encourage home industry and agriculture and to discourage and eventually stop exportation of native laborers from the country; favors reorganization of militia and maintenance of disciplined and effective Frontier Force; pledges inauguration

of road-building program to open up interior, and favors encouragement of selected colored immigration from the United States and elsewhere.

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), Charles Dunbar Burgess King (formerly President of the Republic), James F. Cooper (National Chairman of Party, Secretary of Interior), and W. Monroe Phelps (Acting Secretary of Party).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Favors passage of constitutional amendments decreasing the President's power, especially his appointive power; desires removal of the seat of government from Monrovia to the interior, thereby developing latter through forced influx of civilized element; seeks thorough reform in militia, finances, and judiciary, and establishment of civil service; believes in closer coöperation between government and business; favors entry of foreign capital into the country, but is opposed to special concessions; desires more stringent laws covering debt evasion and establishment of Debtor's Court; wants increased appropriations for education; thinks best aid to agriculture is through specialized scientific and technical effort, principally for coffee growing; favors unhindered selection of legislative candidates by the people; insists on freedom of speech and press; demands that restrictions be placed on importation of trade spirits; and urges reform in the administration of the hinterland districts.

Leader: T. J. R. Faulkner (Leader of Party, Presidential nominee).

PRESS *

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Mirror	People's Party.	J. E. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberia Times	True Whig.	J. Edmund Jones (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberian Patriot	True Whig.	T. B. Kla-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberian Churchman	Protestant Episcopal Church	
(Cape Mount)	paper.	
Crozierville Observer	People's Party.	Albert Porte (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Crozierville)		
Liberia Express and Agricul- tural World (semi-monthly)	True Whig.	P. O. Gray (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Liberia Herald (bi-weekly) . .		J. Edmund Jones (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Maryland Monthly News. . . .	True Whig.	S. D. Thompson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Maryland County)		

*The Liberian press contains little but local political news, and publication may be suspended for long periods should the editors consider that no local events of interest had occurred.

LITHUANIA

Capital: Kaunas (Kovno)

Area: 21,804 square miles (exclusive of the Vilna district)

Population: 2,316,615 (1929 estimate; exclusive of above territory)

President

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)

Elected December 19, 1926, for three years, by Parliament, in emergency session, following military overthrow of preceding administration

Cabinet

Nationalist Union

Appointed September 23, 1929

Premier

J. TUBELIS (Nationalist Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Seimas)

Dissolved on April 17, 1927; new elections pending

Election of May 8, 9, and 10, 1926

Speaker: ALEKSANDRAS STULGINSKIS (Farmers' Union)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Populist	22
Social Democratic	15
Christian Democratic	14
Farmers' Union	11
Federation of Labor	5
Memel Territory	5
Polish Minority	4
Jewish Minority	3
Nationalist Union	3
Farmers'	2
German Minority	1
Total	85

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST UNION: Represents well-to-do farmers and industrialists; a conservative democratic party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture; opposed to violent agrarian reform. Premier Tubelis on taking office in September, 1929, issued a statement. In *foreign policy* he suggests no change in attitude toward the Vilna question, but favors a rapprochement with the Baltic states, Latvia and Estonia. In *domestic policy* he favors a

return to constitutionalism, elections for the local governments as early as possible and later for the Seimas and for President, and also a gradual modification of the military censorship restrictions. Practically no change in this policy has occurred. Local governments are being reorganized on a scientific basis. No elections for the Seimas or the Presidency are anticipated for the present.

Leaders: Prof. Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic, reelected in 1926, following *coup d'état*), J. Tubelis (Premier and Minister of Finance), J. Lapėnas, Antanas Merkys (Governor of Klaipėda), Monsignor Mironas, Dr. I. Tamošaitis, Monsignor Tumas.

POPULIST PARTY: Represents interests of agricultural classes; anti-clerical in tendency; formed in 1902 as the Lithuanian Democratic Party. In *foreign policy*, stands for a united Lithuania and an equality of international rights with her neighbors. In *domestic policy*, stands for the rights of free speech, press, and assembly, for the agricultural and economic development of the country, and for agrarian reforms to distribute lands to new settlers on favorable terms.

Leaders: Dr. Kazys Grinius (formerly President), Mykolas Sleževičius (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Jonas Staugaitis (formerly Speaker of Parliament), F. Bortkevičienė, and Z. Toliušis.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Stands for a constitutional socialist program, including nationalization of banking, industry, and natural resources; affiliated with 2d Internationale.

Leaders: St. Kairys, K. Venslauskis, Prof. Čepinskis (formerly Minister of Education), V. Požela (formerly Minister of Interior), L. Purenienė.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A democratic party comprising many of the Roman Catholic clergy as well as voters of all classes; founded in 1890. It advocates a program of social reform based on Christian principles, including free compulsory lay and religious education, the right of labor to organize and strike, and the eight-hour day; favors agrarian reform.

Leaders: Rev. M. Krupavičius (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. L. Bistras (formerly Premier and Minister of Education), Dr. P. Karvelis (formerly Minister of Finance), Z. Starkus (formerly State Comptroller).

FARMERS' UNION: Represents the interests and point of view of farmers; advocates improvement and protection of agricultural property, also farm products sales organizations and farm credits. Pro-clerical in tendency.

Leader: Aleksandras Stulginskis (last Speaker of Parliament, formerly President).

FEDERATION OF LABOR: Established in 1919; represents interests of organized workers opposed to theory of class conflict; seeks support also of small landholders and new settlers; adherent of Utrecht Christian Labor Internationale; favors eight-hour day.

Leaders: Dr. K. Ambrozaitis, Prof. P. Dovydaitis.

MEMEL TERRITORY PARTY (Klaipėda): Represents various classes of voters; particularly concerned in protecting the interests of the Territory.

Leaders: Dr. Trukanas, E. Borchertas, von Dresler.

POLISH GROUP: Concerned in protecting cultural and economic interests of the Polish minority.

Leader: V. Budzinski.

JEWISH GROUP: Represents interests of the Jewish population.

Leaders: Dr. O. Finkelšteinas, Dr. J. Robinsonas, Max Soloveičikas.

FARMERS' PARTY: A liberal party, democratic in principle and representing the interests of agriculture; seeks the union of all agrarian parties, and in questions of land reform advocates special attention to production; favors religious tolerance and the development of the Lithuanian national culture.

Leaders: P. Leonas (formerly Minister of Justice), R. Skipitis (formerly Minister of Interior), J. Jankevičius (formerly Minister of Communications), Count V. Zubovas, M. Sidzikauskas (Minister to Germany).

GERMAN GROUP: Represents interests of the German minority.

Leaders: R. Kinderis, Prof. Wagneris, and H. Hanzen.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dzien Kowienski	Polish.	St. Salmonovičius (Ed.)
Lietuvos Aidas	Semi-official government organ.	V. Gustainis (Ed.)
Lietuvos Keleivis	Organ of Lithuanian farmers in Memel District.	J. Linkys (Ed.)
Lietuvos Žinios	Organ of Populist Party.	F. Bortkevičienė (Ed.)
Memeler Allgemeine Zeitung .	Lithuanian Government organ, in German.	Dr. Arongauzas (Ed.)
Memeler Dampfboot	Organ of Germans in Memel District.	Martin Kakies (Ed.)
Memellaendische Rundschau .	German Farmers' Party.	Max Swarz (Ed.)
Naše-Echo	Russian.	Eugene Škleris (Ed.)
Rytas	Organ of Christian Democratic Party.	P. Radzevičius (Ed.)
Yiddische Stimme	Jewish Zionist.	R. Rubinšteinas (Ed.)
Darbininkas (weekly)	Organ of Federation of Labor.	Prof. Pranas Dovydaitis (Ed.)
Ekonomistas (weekly)	Economic.	V. Budrys and Pakarklis (Eds.)
Karys (weekly)	Official military paper.	Maj. Balčiūnas
Lietuvos Ūkininkas	Economic and political; organ of Populist Party.	V. Oškiniis (Ed.)
Memeler Volkszeitung	Socialistic.	Martin Zeewaldt (Ed.)
Mūsų Rytojus (weekly)	Economic and political; farmers' weekly.	Antanas Bružas (Ed.)
Mūsų Laikraštis	Catholic organ.	Prof. A. Tumėnas (Ed.)
Nowiny (weekly)	Lithuanian Government organ, in Polish.	M. Račkauskienė (Ed.)
Trimitas (weekly)	Non-political; organ of Riflemen's Association.	Editorial Board (Ed.)
Ūkininkas (weekly)	Economic and political; organ of Farmers' Union.	J. Dagelis (Ed.)
Jaunimas (fortnightly)	Non-political; illustrated.	F. Bortkevičienė (Ed.)
Lietuvizska Ceitunga	Pro-German	H. Gelhaar (Ed.)
Talka (monthly)	Economic; organ of coöperative movement	Masiulis, Kvieska, and Šalčius (Eds.)
Ūkininko Patarėjas (monthly)	Economic.	J. Strazdas (Ed.)
Žemės Ūkis	Agricultural.	Dr. Krikščiūnas (Ed.)

LUXEMBURG

Capital: Luxembourg
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 285,524 (census of 1928)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

Succeeded as Grand Duchess January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative and Radical)
Appointed July, 1926

Premier

JOSEPH BECH (Catholic-Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members; chosen for life by the sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of initiative for bills and a suspensive veto.

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 3, 1928 (for three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic-Conservative	24
Socialist	12
Radical-Socialist	6
Independent (Catholic-Conservative Dissenters)	6
Independent Radical	2
Old Liberal	1
Radical	1
Total	52

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, adherence to the Economic Union with Belgium, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Joseph Bech (Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Prime Minister), François Altwies (formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies), and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical. Strongly opposes the existing governmental coalition; advocates separation of Church and State, and lay schools; proposes nationalization of natural resources, development of railroads and electricity; demands further extension of labor and social insurance.

Leader: Paul Krier (Labor Union President).

RADICAL-SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, adherence to the Economic Union with Belgium, and progress of labor legislation. Opposes socialism, and religious considerations in politics.

Leader: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxembourg).

INDEPENDENT PARTY (CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE DISSENTERS): Adheres to the existing constitution, resolutely monarchistic, opposes the Economic Union with Belgium.

Leader: Hubert Loutsch (formerly Prime Minister).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist.	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortschritt	Catholic-Conservative.	
Freie Presse	Radical.	Jos. Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Independance Luxembourgeoise	Independent.	Paul Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Landes-Zeitung	Radical.	Bourg-Bourger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Zeitung . . .	Catholic-Conservative.	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obermoselzeitung	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proletarier	Socialist.	Peter Krier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volkswacht	Independent; Catholic-Conservative tendencies.	H. Loutsch (<i>Ed.</i>)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico

Area: 767,198 square miles

Population: 16,404,030 (1930 census)

President

PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIO

Elected November 17, 1929; assumed office February 5, 1930, for term ending November 30, 1934

Cabinet

Appointed February 5, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Senadores)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of July 6, 1930 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

Election of July 6, 1930 (two-year term)

Speaker: Changes each month.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58 Number of members 153

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Heretofore in Mexico there have been no definite political parties in the sense that party organization is understood in other countries. President Calles at the opening of Congress in 1928 announced that he would not under any circumstances continue as President, and asked for the formation of a political party. This may possibly be the beginning of a party system more akin to that which prevails in other countries. Following President Calles's declaration, the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It was in substance a consolidation of the many local state groups into a national party. It later had a National Convention, which nominated Ortiz Rubio as candidate for President.

José Vasconcelos became the candidate of the so-called Anti-Reëlectionist Party, although as a matter of fact there was no reëlectionist issue in the 1929 campaign. The National Revolutionary Party contains the group which has been in control of the government for almost ten years.

The leaders of the National Revolutionary Party, in addition to President Rubio, are General Calles (formerly President), Portes Gil (formerly President), General Manuel Perez Treviño (Secretary of Agriculture), and General Lázaro Cárdenas (President of the Party).

Ortiz Rubio and the National Revolutionary Party are virtually pledged to continue the policies of the last Government. The President committed himself to continue the agrarian policy, although some modifications in the manner of carrying out the program have been introduced. The general program of both parties in regard to education, the development of rural schools, road construction, etc., although differing in detail, are the same in substance. Ortiz Rubio approves the military policy of the preceding Government.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletín Financiero	Financial.	J. L. Varthaliti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economista	Financial.	F. Borja Bolado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendencies; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacional Revolucionario . .	Official organ of National Revolutionary Party.	Basilio Vadillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Independent pictorial tabloid.	José E. Campos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	Lic. Miguel Lanz Duret (<i>Dir.</i>) José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal Gráfico (evening) .	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>Universal</i> .	Ernesto Hildago (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendencies; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendencies; good circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Yucatán (Progreso)	Independent; liberal, slightly socialistic; large circulation throughout the peninsula.	Carlos R. Menendez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Dictamen (Vera Cruz)	Independent; largest circulation in the State of Vera Cruz.	Juan Jalpico Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly).	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> Manuel Horta (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS

Capital: Amsterdam

Seat of Government: The Hague

Area: 12,593 square miles (excluding water)

Population: 7,731,172 (1928 estimate)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Ascended throne November 23, 1890

Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

Extra-Parliamentary Council, independent of Parliament, comprising religious parties

Appointed August 10, 1929

Premier

JONKHEER DR. CH. J. M. RUYS DE BEERENBROUCK (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

(Staten-Generaal)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Eerste Kamer)

Election of July, 1929 (Six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	16
Social Democratic	11
Christian Historical	7
Anti-Revolutionary	6
Liberal	6
Liberal Democratic	4
Total	50

LOWER CHAMBER

(Tweede Kamer)

Election of July, 1929 (for four years)

President: DR. J. R. H. VAN SCHAIK (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	30
Social Democratic	24
Anti-Revolutionary	12
Christian Historical	11
Liberal	8
Liberal Democratic	7
Communist	2
Minor Parties	6

Total 100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC PARTY: Conservative, opposed to socialism, but with democratic tendencies in social measures, owing to labor adherents; derives its program from the Papal encyclicals *Quanta Cura*, *Immortale Dei*, and *Rerum Novarum*, based on recognition of religion, family, and property as the foundations of society, with education as the duty and right of parents. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League of Nations in accordance with the peace note of Pope Benedict XV, and reëstablishment of a Dutch Legation at the

Vatican. In *domestic policy*, favors economy in military expenditures, protective tariffs, reduction of inheritance taxes, denominational education with state support, and state support of East Indian missions.

Leaders: Msgr. W. H. Nolens (parliamentary leader of Party and its most influential director), Baron van Wynbergen (formerly President of Electoral Commission, and second in influence to Msgr. Nolens), Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (formerly Minister of Labor, Trade, and Industry), Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck (Premier for the third time), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Senator), J. J. G. Baron van Voorst tot Voorst (formerly President of Upper Chamber).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, advocates disarmament, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 15, local option.

Leaders: J. W. Albarda (member of Lower Chamber), W. H. Vliegen (member of Lower Chamber and formerly Alderman of Education of Amsterdam), H. Polak (Senator), F. M. Wibaut (Senator, and Alderman of Finance for Amsterdam), J. Oudegeest, A. B. Kleerekoper, J. H. A. Schaper, Suze Groeneweg (members of Lower Chamber).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control, and so favors separation of Church and State. A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: H. Colyn (President of Party, formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), A. W. F. Idenburg (formerly Governor-General of Dutch East Indies and Minister of Colonies), Dr. Th. Heemskerk (Parliamentary leader, formerly Premier and Minister of Justice), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Dr. J. A. de Wilde (Vice-President of Party), Dr. A. Anema (Senator).

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party, except that it desires to maintain the Dutch Reformed Church in a privileged position. It opposes state interference in industry and trade, and favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (Minister of Finance, formerly Premier), Dr. J. Schokking (President of Party, formerly Minister of Justice, leader in Lower Chamber), Rev. Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine (member of Lower Chamber, formerly Minister of Labor, Trade, and Industry), J. R. Snoeck Henkemans (Secretary of Party and member of Lower Chamber), Baron de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Also known as League of Freedom; stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, and intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with and reinforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in

government generally; seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according to ability to pay, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, state pensions, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Dr. D. Fock (President of Party and formerly Governor-General of Dutch East Indies and Minister of Colonies). Dr. P. Rink (Senator, formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. J. H. J. Vos (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Smeenge (Senator), Dr. G. A. Boon (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. J. Knottenbelt (Parliamentary leader in Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions; national disarmament and free trade; and sponsors a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions, graded income taxes.

Leaders: Dr. H. P. Marchant (Parliamentary leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. D. van Embden (Senator and outstanding leader for disarmament, Prof. of Economics at Univ. of Amsterdam), Dr. P. J. Oud (member of Lower Chamber and Secretary of Party), Th. M. Ketelaar (member of Lower Chamber and formerly Alderman of Education of Amsterdam), Prof. R. Kranenburg (President of Party).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

Leaders: L. L. H. de Visser and D. Wijnkoop (members of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted all papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad . . .	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	Dr. J. Kalf and D. J. van Baluseck (<i>Eds.</i>) A. Heldring (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Courant—Nieuws van den Dag	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. J. Goedhart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Calvinist Party.	H. Colijn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraaf	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. J. Goedhart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	Ferd. Wierdels (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Laudy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune	Organ of Communist Party.	L. L. H. de Visser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	J. F. Ankersmit (<i>Chief Ed.</i>) J. J. de Roode (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	J. R. Snoeck Henkemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Courant (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> .	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> .	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Roodhuyzen (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Maasbode (Rotterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	H. Kuypers (<i>Dir.</i>) Rev. Dr. Witlox (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Rotterdam) . . .	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. G. van der Hoeven (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centrum (Utrecht) . . .	Catholic organ.	Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (<i>Ed.</i>) S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nieuwe Financier and Kapitalist (Hague) (three times a week)	Financial.	
Groene Amsterdammer . . . (weekly)	Democratic.	Dr. A. C. Josephus Jitta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vryheid (Arnhem) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Party.	Dr. J. J. van Bolhuis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economische Statistische Berichten (Haarlem) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and in- dustrial.	Institute for Economic Writings (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gazette de Hollande (Hague) (weekly)	No political affiliations; pub- lished in English and French, giving useful infor- mation for foreign readers.	F. J. W. Drion (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Political, economic, and finan- cial.	S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vryzinnig-Democraat (Hague) (weekly)	Organ of Independent Demo- cratic Party.	Dr. P. J. Oud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gids (monthly)	Political and literary.	G. N. van Kampen (<i>Publ.</i>)
Socialistische Gids (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Socialist.	My. Ontwikkeling (<i>Prop.</i>)
Volkenbond (Leyden) (monthly)	Political.	A. W. Sijthoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opbouw (Utrecht) (monthly)	Political.	Bruna & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
Stemmen des Tijds (Zeist) (monthly)	Political.	G. J. A. Ruys (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Nederlandsch Corresponden- tie-bureau	Semi-official.	Belinfante and Vas Dias (<i>Props.</i>)
Nederlandsch Telegraaf- Agentschap	International; affiliated with Associated Press, Reuter's, Havas-Wolff.	C. Schlick (<i>Dir.</i>)
Persbureau Aneta (Batavia and The Hague)	Colonial.	D. Perrety (<i>Prop.</i>)
Persbureau Vaz Diaz	Independent.	Vaz Diaz and da Silva (<i>Props.</i>)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 270,564 — Newfoundland proper, 266,401 (1929 estimate), and Labrador, 4,163 (1929 estimate)

Governor

SIR JOHN MIDDLETON

Assumed office, October 14, 1928, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed November 7, 1928, for four years

Prime Minister

SIR RICHARD A. SQUIRES (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor for life

President: M. P. GIBBS (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Assembly)

Election of October 29, 1928 (for four years)

Speaker: A. J. WALSH (Liberal)

		<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Number of Members	20	Liberal	30
Vacancies (to be filled by ap- pointment)	4	Conservative	10
Total	24	Total	40

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Party programs are not distinct. Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister, retains the leadership of the governing Liberal Party, while Honorable F. C. Alderdice is leader of the opposition, the Conservative or United Newfoundland Party.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News	Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Props.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Props.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffrey (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWFOUNDLAND

137

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal; political and economic.	J. H. Scammell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (weekly)	Conservative.	J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal Press (weekly)	Government organ.	J. Udle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trade Review (weekly)	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 104,015 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,504,989, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1930 estimate)

Governor-General

CHARLES BATHURST, BARON BLEDISLOE

Appointed November 29, 1929, for five-year term

Assumed office March, 1930

Cabinet

United

Appointed May 28, 1930

Premier

GEORGE WILLIAM FORBES (United)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years.

Speaker: SIR W. C. F. CARNCROSS

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November, 1928 (for three years).

Speaker: SIR C. E. STATHAM (Independent)

Present Number of Members . 40

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Reform	27
United	26
Labor	20
Independent Reform	1
Independent	6
Total*	80

* Including 4 who represent Maori electorates.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

REFORM PARTY: An offspring of old Conservative Party. Reform Governments have supported Imperial Preference strongly, a separate reciprocal tariff with Australia, and local protective tariff with discretion, having regard for farmer's views, who tend to oppose high tariffs; favor the organization of the meat, dairy, and allied industries by special Export Control Boards developed by the industries themselves; strong advocate of adequate naval defense; favor Singapore naval base, and assisted immigration from Great Britain.

Leaders: Joseph Gordon Coates (formerly Prime Minister), Sir Francis H. D. Bell (formerly Party leader in the Legislative Council), W. Downie Stewart (formerly Minister of Finance), J. A. Young (formerly Minister of Health), R. A. Wright (formerly Minister of Education), K. S. Williams (formerly Minister of Public Works).

UNITED PARTY: Composed of former Liberals, Nationalists, and Independent Liberals. Its program resembles that of the Reform Party, especially in imperial affairs. In the 1928 election it appealed to the country with a policy of increased borrowings for such purposes as accelerated land settlement, taxation reform, business management of state enterprises, and encouragement of primary and secondary industries, seeking support on the plea that it would carry out these aims more effectively than the Reform Party. It has with the support of the Labor Party imposed heavier taxation on large landholders.

Leaders: G. W. Forbes (Prime Minister), E. A. Ransom (Minister of Lands), W. A. Veitch (Minister of Railways), Sir Apirana Ngata (Minister of Native Affairs), Sir T. K. Sidey (Attorney-General, Party leader in Legislative Council), H. Atmore (Minister of Education), A. J. Stallworthy (Minister of Health), J. B. Donald (Postmaster General), P. A. de la Perrelle (Minister of Internal Affairs), J. G. Cobbe (Minister of Defense and Justice), W. B. Taverner (Minister of Public Works and Transport), S. G. Smith (Minister of Labor), A. J. Murdoch (Minister of Agriculture and Mines).

LABOR PARTY: Now holds the balance of power. Supports tax revision by lowering indirect taxation and increasing graduated land and income taxes, export control policy, state bank and state trading generally, arbitration court, and extension of social legislation such as family allowances; opposed to freehold land tenure; favors protective tariffs only; opposed to further assisted immigration, Singapore naval base, naval expenditure, and compulsory military training. Has no strong views on Dominion status; strong advocate of international cooperation. Supported Samoan agitation against mandatory government, and opposed Chinese indentured labor in Samoa.

Leader: Henry Edmund Holland.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion	Reform.	C. E. Earle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent; first daily established in Wellington (1865).	Blundell Bros. Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	United; liberal; established in 1870.	Brett Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. W. Leys (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	Reform; leading New Zealand daily; only morning daily in Auckland; established 1863.	Wilson and Horton (<i>Props.</i>) R. M. Hackett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christchurch Times (Christchurch)	United; liberal; oldest paper in Dominion—established in 1851.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	Reform.	A. M. Burns (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Star (Christchurch) (evening)	United; liberal; illustrated.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Christchurch) (evening)	Independent; illustrated; established in 1914.	J. H. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	United.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	Reform; only morning daily in Province of Otago.	J. Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Zealand Worker (weekly)	Labor.	J. Thom (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand. A. B. Lane (*Mgr.*)

NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua
Area: 51,660 square miles
Population: 750,000 (1929 estimate)

President

GENERAL JOSÉ MARÍA MONCADA (Liberal)

Elected November 4, 1928. Assumed office January 1, 1929, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed January 1, 1929

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

*Elections of November 4, 1928, and November 2, 1930 **

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: Elected every 30 days.

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	16
Conservatives	8

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	29
Conservatives	14

Total 24

Total 43

* Supervised by the United States of America.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, participation of the minority in the Government, abolition of death penalty, and government of each department by its own residents. Has been active in the development of education and communications.

Leaders: General José María Moncada (President of the Republic), Carlos A. Morales (President of the Supreme Court), Enoc Aguado (Vice-President of the Republic), Antonio Barberena (Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (Minister at Washington), Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa (Senator), and Dr. Leonardo Argüello.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates Catholicism as official religion with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, but with state-encouraged Catholic schools also; participation of the minority in the Government; and retention of the two houses of Congress.

Leaders: Adolfo Diaz (formerly President of the Republic), Gen. Emiliano Chamorro (formerly President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), Ricardo Lopez Callejas (formerly Minister of Finance), Martin Bernard, Carlos Cuadra Pasos, and Fernando Guzman.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Liberal.	José M. Castrillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Moderno	Liberal.	Andres Largaespada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ of the Govern- ment.	
Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramon Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and Enrique Belli (<i>Eds.</i>)
Informacion	Conservative.	Manuel Pais Fonseca (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields)		
Correo	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Diario Nicaraguense	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Centro-Americano	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Diario de Occidente	Liberal.	Luis Lopez Argüello (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Eco National	Liberal.	Gen. C. A. Castro Wassmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Independiente	Conservative; oldest paper in Leon.	J. Const. Hernandez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Excelsior	Liberal.	Manuel J. Mendoza (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		
Voz del Atlantico	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Area: 124,964 square miles

Population: 2,788,893 (1927 estimate)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Radical

Appointed February 14, 1928

Premier

JOHAN LUDWIG MOWINCKEL (Radical)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

Election of October, 1930 (for three years)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); CHRISTOPHER HORNSRUD (Labor)

*Speaker of Upper Section * (Lagting)*

J. NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

*Speakers of Lower Section * (Odelsting)*

G. F. EIESLAND (Radical); J. O. BERGERSEN (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	47
Conservative	41
Radical.	33
Agrarian	25
Independent Liberal	3
Radical People's	1
Total	150

* The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects, in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting, for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: More radical than other Labor parties of western Europe, but independent of both 2d and 3d Internationales; strengthened during 1927 by union with it of former Social Democratic Party; advocates state management of production; opposes compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes; advocates disarmament; opposes League of Nations.

Leaders: Christopher Hornsrud (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance, Vice-Speaker of Storting), Martin Tranmæl (editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party), Alfred M. Madsen (formerly Minister of Social Affairs, Parliamentary Leader, trade union secretary), Magnus Nilssen (formerly Minister of Public Works), E. Bull (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor at the University of Oslo), J. Nygaardsvold (Speaker of Lagting, formerly Minister of Agriculture, warehouse worker), Halvard Olsen (President of the Norwegian Federation of Labor).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Coöperates with Independent Liberal Party. Favors a moderate tariff and advocates reduction of direct taxation and taxes on business; opposes state monopolies, compulsory arbitration in labor disputes and present system of legal regulation of trusts; favors an efficient system of military defense.

Leaders: C. J. Hambro (Speaker of Storting, Chairman of Party and Leader of Parliamentary Group), Ivar Lykke (Member of Storting, formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Speaker of Storting), F. Blakstad (Member of Storting), W. Blakstad (Member of Storting), Joh. H. Andresen (Member of Storting), J. Norem (Member of Storting), Henrik Ameln (Member of Storting and formerly President of the Odelsting), H. Gram (Member of Storting and Secretary General of the Conservative Party Organization).

RADICAL PARTY: Advocates international arbitration and reduction of armaments. Has an advanced social program, including trust control, arbitration of industrial disputes, grain monopoly and price control, a low customs tariff, unemployment insurance, house-building credits, a land settlement program, and opposition to foreign control of natural resources such as water power.

Leaders: Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chairman of Party), H. J. Aarstad (Minister of Agriculture), T. Anderssen-Rysst (Minister of Defense), Arne Sunde (Minister of Justice), S. M. Hasund (Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education), P. B. Lund (Minister of Finance), O. M. Mjelde (Minister of Public Works), L. Oftedal (Minister of Commerce), T. Værland (Minister of Social Affairs), G. F. Eiesland (Speaker of the Odelsting), H. Five (formerly Minister of Agriculture), R. Peersen (formerly Minister of Defense).

AGRARIAN PARTY: A moderate party representing the interests of landholding farmers. Advocates equal tariff protection for agriculture and industry, strongly opposed to all revolutionary tendencies, favors an efficient system of military defense.

Leaders: J. Hundseid (Chairman of Party, Member of Storting), P. Kolstad (Member of Storting), R. Langeland (Member of Storting), Th. Aadahl (editor of the *Nationen*), Johan E. Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture).

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL PARTY: Coöperates with Conservatives. Favors idea of strong government, based on the formation of an anti-labor block in the Storting. Puts financial question above all other problems. Favors strong economy.

Leaders: A. W. Brøgger (Chairman of Party, Professor at the University of Oslo), Dr. Rolf Thommessen (editor of the *Tidens Tegn*), J. Hjort (Professor at the University of Oslo), K. W. Wefring (formerly Minister of Defense), Ch. Robertson (formerly Minister of Commerce), Fr. Konow (formerly Minister of Finance).

NORWAY

RADICAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Has a radical program of social and industrial reform, including reduction of armaments toward complete disarmament, democratic management of industry, social insurance, lower taxes on small incomes, and a land settlement plan involving expropriation of land not properly cultivated.

Leader: Alf. Mjøen (member of Storting).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Norwegian section of 3d Internationale, small party with no representatives in the Storting.

Leader: P. Furubotn (Chairman of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative, influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse, C. Huitfeldt, and H. Overland (<i>Eds.</i>)
Arbeiderbladet	Chief organ of Labor Party.	Martin Tranmæl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbeideren	Communist Party organ.	Arvid Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagbladet	Radical.	Einar Skavlan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Den 17 de Mai	Radical.	A. Breidsvoll (<i>Ed.</i>)
Middagsavisen	Independent.	C. L. Buraas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenbladet	Conservative; organ of party; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjøløw and F. Ramm (<i>Eds.</i>)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationen	Chief organ of Agrarian Party.	Thorvald Aadahl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Norges Handels— og Sjø fartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oslo Aftenavis (evening edition of <i>Tidens Tegn</i>)	Independent Liberal.	Björn Thommessen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tidens Tegn	Independent Liberal; chief party organ.	Dr. Rolf Thommessen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative.	Johan Nordahl-Olsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Radical; influential.	Finn B. Henrikssen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenavisen (Bergen)	Liberal.	Johan H. Eriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaelgeren (Gjövik)	Organ of Radical People's Party; a small paper.	Aksel Hoel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adresseavisen (Nidaros)	Conservative.	H. Torp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagsposten (Nidaros)	Independent Liberal.	Joh. Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nidaros (Nidaros)	Radical.	O. Røgeberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Radical; influential.	Klaus Sletten (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative.	Smitt Ingebretsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	K. Lorange (<i>Ed.</i>)
Det 20. Aarhundrede (monthly)	Organ of Labor Party.	Prof. Edvard Bull (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samtiden (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary.	Prof. Dr. J. Worm-Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vår Verden (monthly)	Political and literary.	V. Mogens (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen's Association.	Knut Domaas (<i>Chairman</i>)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Independent news agency.	Per Wendelbo (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 442,522, excluding Canal Zone (1923 census)

Provisional President

HARMODIO ARIAS (Liberal)

Assumed office January 2, 1931, following revolution

Cabinet

Non-party

Appointed January 2, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of August 5, 1928 (for four years)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	30
Conservative	11
Independents	2
Democratic	1
Laborite	1
Agrarian	1
Total	46

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are two principal parties in Panama, the Liberal and the Conservative. The chief divergence between their programs is on the question of public instruction, the Liberal Party favoring an educational system free from church control, and the Conservative Party advocating instruction under church auspices. However, the ideological lines of liberalism and conservatism have never coincided with actual party lines. The real division has always been between the Government party and the Opposition party; and Liberals and Conservatives have figured on both sides. In the 1928 election there was a split in the Liberal Party, resulting in two Liberal candidates for President. There was no Conservative candidate. Since the revolution of January 2, 1931, party lines have become more indistinct than ever.

Before the revolution of 1931, Liberal Party leaders supporting the administration of President Florencio Harmodio Arosemena were: Rodolfo Chiari (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos López, Tomás Duque (formerly Minister of Finance), Adriano Robles (formerly Minister of Government).

The opposition leaders were: *Liberals* — Jephtha Duncan, Jorge Boyd, Domingo Díaz, Harmodio Arias (Provisional President of the Republic), Juan Antonio Jiménez; *Conservatives* — Dr. Samuel Lewis, Fernando Guardia, Julio Fábrega.

Immediately after President Arosemena's resignation on January 2, 1931, the Panama Supreme Court decided that the election of the First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents in October, 1930, was unconstitutional and it therefore invited Dr. Don Ricardo J. Alfaro (Minister to the United States), who was elected First Vice-President in 1928, to become President of the Republic. He accepted, and will probably assume office in the near future.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción Comunal	Radical; no political affiliation.	Ramón Mora (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Panamá (evening) .	Liberal.	Abel Villegas Arango (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella de Panamá	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama American	Liberal; English daily published jointly with <i>El Panama-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Nelson Rounsevell (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama-América	(see above.)	Abilio Bellido (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pueblo	Conservative; Catholic.	José de la Cruz Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tiempo (evening)	Liberal; founded in 1921; issues the <i>Evening Times</i> , in English.	Jeptha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gráfico	Liberal.	Abraham Benedetti (<i>Dir.</i>)
(weekly)		
Prensa Ilustrada	Liberal.	Jesús Quijano (<i>Dir.</i>)
(weekly)		

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asuncion

Area: 61,647 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Bolivia)

Population: 798,969 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. JOSÉ P. GUGGIARI (Liberal)

Assumed office August 15, 1928, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed August 15, 1928

Reorganized in November, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Election of March, 1929

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: DR. EMILIANO GONZÁLEZ, NAVERO (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: RAUL CASAL RIBEIRO (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	14	Liberal	25
National Republican	6	National Republican	15
Total	20	Total	40

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Progressive in program; favors social legislation, equal educational opportunities for men and women, agrarian reforms including a more equitable distribution of the land, obligatory suffrage, a balanced budget, and stabilization of the currency.

Leaders: Dr. José P. Guggiari (President of the Republic), Dr. Eusebio Ayala (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. E. González Navero (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), Dr. Belisario Rivarola (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Luis A. Riart (Deputy), Dr. Justo P. Benítez (Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction), and Dr. Raul Casal Ribeiro (President, Chamber of Deputies, and President of Party).

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Conservative in program.

Leaders: Eduardo Fleitas (President of Party, Candidate for President in 1928, formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Francisco C. Chaves (formerly Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction), Dr. Natalicio González, Dr. Manuel T. Frutos, Dr. Pedro Peña, and Dr. Eduardo Lopez-Moreira.

PARAGUAY

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario	Liberal; founded in 1904.	Dr. Eliseo Da Rosa (<i>Prop.</i>)
Liberal	Liberal Party organ; founded in 1914.	Eduardo Peña (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nación	Independent.	Editorship rotates among seven associate editors
Orden	Independent.	Stock company (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tribuna	Liberal Independent.	Eduardo Schacrer (<i>Prop.</i>)
Union	National Republican; conservative.	Stock company (<i>Prop.</i>)
Industrias (bi-weekly)	Trade journal.	Victor Avila (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista del Comercio (bi-weekly)	Trade journal.	José Rodríguez Alcalá (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERSIA

Capital: Teheran
Area: 628,000 square miles
Population: 10,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

RIZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Elected December 13, 1925, by Constituent Assembly;
crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed June 2, 1927

Premier

MEHDIGHOLI KHAN HEDAYAT

PARLIAMENT (National Assembly)
(Medjliss)

Election of 1930 (for two years)

Speaker: MIRZA HUSSEIN KHAN DADGAR

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no political parties in Persia. There is, however, talk of the formation of such a party after the convocation of the next Medjliss. The Progressive group had the majority in the seventh Medjliss, which ended on November 5, 1930.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelaat (evening)	Independent; progressive.	Ali Khan Masoudi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Iran	Independent; moderate reformist; founded 1921.	Z. Rahnama (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Koushesh	Progressive.	S. Safavi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Setareh-i-Iran	Liberal; founded 1915.	Abul Ghassem Eatessamzadeh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shafak-i-Sorkh	Extreme reformist; founded 1922.	Ali Dashti (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Tajadod-i-Iran	Believed to be affiliated with the Tajadod Party; issued irregularly.	Seyed Mohammad Tabataba'ii (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tabriz (twice weekly) (Tabriz)	Moderate.	Tabrizi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gulshan (thrice weekly)	Founded 1916.	Amir-Rezvani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Asr-i-Hadid (weekly)	Advocates reforms under British guidance.	F. Parsa (<i>Ed.</i>)

Though several of the papers are nominally independent they all support the ruling power.

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 532,047 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 6,147,000 (1927 estimate)

Provisional President

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LUIS M. SANCHEZ CERRO

Assumed office August 27, 1930, pending elections

Cabinet

Military-civilian Commission of Government

Assumed office August 27, 1930; reorganized November 22, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

As constituted prior to dissolution

Election of August 4, 1929 (for term ending July 28, 1935)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

President: ROBERTO A. LEGUÍA (Democratic Reform)

President: FOCIÓN A. MARIÁTEGUI (Democratic Reform)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic Reform	23	Democratic Reform	82
Constitutional	7	Constitutional	20
Democratic	5	Democratic	8
Total	35	Total	110

The Parliament has been dissolved. A Constituent Assembly has been called for May 2, 1931, for the purpose of reforming the National Constitution, the general political election law, and the law of municipal elections, and to organize the Executive Power until general elections are called. The functions of the Assembly, which cannot be prorogued, will be limited to a period of sixty days.

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the members of the Democratic Reform Party have disappeared, temporarily at least, from the political stage of Peru, but the Constitutional and the Democratic parties are still active. The old Civil and Liberal parties, which have been inactive since 1919, are now being reorganized, and other groups are endeavoring to organize, with the coöperation of the younger intellectual class, parties of socialistic tendencies.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As they were before the revolution of August, 1930

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: In foreign policy, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929;

favored recourse to arbitration in international disputes and condemnation of wars of aggression; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favored the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocated industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms such as industrial insurance and sickness benefits, protection and reintegration of the Indian into the national life, protective tariff, educational reform for a more practical program eliminating class distinctions, general economic reorganization which would confer added benefits on the workers, and improvement in the life of the average citizen of the Republic through land division.

Leaders: Augusto B. Leguía (formerly President of the Republic, founder of the Party), Dr. Pedro José Rada y Gamio (formerly Premier, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Roberto A. Leguía (formerly President of Senate and President of the Party), Dr. Benjamin Huamán de los Heros (formerly Premier and Minister of Government), Foción A. Mariátegui (formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies).

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The program of the Constitutional Party is similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party, but is strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: General Gerardo Alvarez, Dr. Arturo Osoros.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1869 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party since 1924, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

Leaders: Carlos de Piérola (formerly leader of Party, Senator), Dr. Pedro de Osma.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Conservative; oldest and one of leading papers in Peru.	Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada & Bros. (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Crónica	Democratic; sports and tabloid.	Vda. de Moral (<i>Prop.</i>) Pedro Dulanto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad	Revolutionary.	Francisco A. Loayza (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Noche	Independent; political and economic.	A. Balarezo Pinillos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Semi-official organ of Government now in power; widely read.	Peruvian Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Republica	Independent; political and economic.	Ricardo Walter Stubbs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiempo	Constitutional; formerly under Government influence by Government subsidy through legal advertising.	Dr. C. Manchego Muñoz and Fernando Reusche (<i>Props.</i>) Sr. Bustamante (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundial (weekly)	Formerly Democratic Reform; political, economic, and financial.	A. Aramburú and T. N. Rivera (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Revista (weekly)	Independent; political, economic, and financial.	Salvador F. Faura (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Variedades (weekly) . . .	Democratic; illustrated; influential.	Vda. de Moral (<i>Prop.</i>) Enrique Rivero Tremouille (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
West Coast Leader (weekly) .	Independent; illustrated; in English.	C. N. Griffis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ciudad y Campo (monthly) .	Engineering and commercial.	Victor Pezet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economista Peruano	Economic and financial.	J. M. Rodríguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Financista (monthly) . . .	Economic and financial.	Carlos Rosas Morales (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista de la Asociacion de Comerciantes	Economic and financial.	Ricardo V. Miranda and Eduardo Marisca (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Boletin Mensual de la Camara de Comercio de Lima (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)

Area: 149,958 square miles

Population: 30,408,250 (1929 estimate)

President

IGNACY MOSCICKI (Non-partisan)

Elected by Parliament June 1, 1926, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Non-Party Union

Appointed December 5, 1930

Premier

COLONEL VALERY SLAWEK (Non-Party Union)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senat)

*Election of November 23, 1930 (for five years) **
Speaker: WŁADYSŁAW RACZKIEWICZ
(Elected on Non-Party Union ticket
but now non-partisan)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Non-Party Union	74
National People's Union	12
Peasant Party (Piast, Wyzwolenie, and Peasant Union)	6
Socialists	5
Ukrainians	4
Christian Democrats	4
Germans	3
National Labor	2
Non-partisan	1
Total	III

*In most cases, the Senators and Deputies of the Peasant Party, the Socialists, and the National Labor Party were elected on one ticket, the "Middle Left Bloc."

LOWER CHAMBER (Sejm)

*Election of November 16, 1930 (for five years) **
Speaker: COLONEL CASIMIR SWITALSKI (Non-Party Union)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Non-Party Union	247
National People's Union	62
Peasant Party (Piast, Wyzwolenie, and Peasant Union)	48
Socialists	24
Ukrainians	17
Christian Democrats	15
National Labor	10
Jews	6
Germans	5
Communists	4
Ukrainian Radicals	3
White Russians	1
Non-partisan	2

Total 444

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NON-PARTY UNION: Governmental Bloc, with no definite program except full support of Marshal Pilsudski and the desire to revise the constitution in order to strengthen the executive; comprises the former Legionaries and affiliated elements (the so-called "Colonel" group) headed by Colonel Valery Slawek (Premier), Colonel Casimir Switalski (Speaker of Sejm), and deputy

Colonels Adam Koc, Miedzinski, and Polakiewicz; the pro-Pilsudski Radicals headed by Holowko and Jedrzejewicz (Deputies); the pro-Pilsudski Democrats headed by Lechnicki (Deputy); the pro-Government Socialists (former members of the Socialist Party) headed by Moraczewski and Jaworowski; the conservative group representing large landowning elements, headed by Prince J. Radziwill (Deputy); the financial and intellectual group headed by Professor Krzyżanowski and Senator Stecki; and all the members of the Cabinet.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S UNION (National Democrats): Conservative, nationalistic, democratic; advocates amendment of constitution based on equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; represents largely the well-to-do classes of industrialists, merchants, landowners, bankers and professional circles, intellectuals, retail merchants, small bourgeoisie, and some peasants and workmen. Opposes parties favoring regional self-government for national minorities and radical agrarian reforms; pro-Catholic and anti-revolutionary. Considered to have fascist tendencies. Party has strong control of university students.

Leaders: Roman Dmowski (formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs), Joachim Bartoszewicz (Chairman of Party), Roman Rybarski (Chairman Parliamentary group), Wojciech Trąpczynski (formerly Speaker of Sejm and Senate).

PEASANT PARTY: Consists of three separate groups:

PIAST. Represents well-to-do farmers; a right, non-militant agrarian party, strongly supporting agrarian reform but opposing the expropriation of property without indemnity; has certain clerical sympathies.

Leaders: Wincenty Witos (three times Premier, Chairman of Party), Maciej Rataj (formerly Marshal of the Sejm), Wladyslaw Kiernik (formerly Minister of Agriculture).

WYZWOLENIE. Radical peasant group, represents radical views of peasants' rights; consisting of small landholders and farm workers. Advocates agrarian reform by expropriation of large landowners without compensation, regional autonomy for national minorities, and separation of Church and State.

Leaders: Senator Jan Woznicki, Michal Róg (Chairman of Party), M. Malinowski, Mrs. Irene Kosmowska.

PEASANT UNION. Radical peasant group with program similar to that of the Wyzwolenie, with which it has frequently coöperated. In view of the opposition character of these three peasant groups they have united to form the Peasant Party inside of Parliament.

SOCIALISTS: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale; represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, small farm holders, and farm workers. Favors regional self-government for national minorities, opposes communism. In acute opposition to the Government.

Leaders: Ignacy Daszynski (former Marshal of Sejm), Senator Boleslaw Limanowski (member of Polish Insurgent Government in 1863), Norbert Barlicki, Herman Lieberman (Deputies), Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski (Chairman of Parliamentary group, Deputy), Zygmunt Zulawski.

UKRAINIANS: Represents Ukrainian population of Eastern Poland; seeks extension of minority rights; nationalistic, opposed to communism.

Leaders: Dymitr Lewicki (Deputy), T. Makuch.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS: Moderate democratic-clerical; organized under principle of Papal encyclical "Rerum Novarum"; represents industrial laborers and artisans, lower middle and professional classes.

Leaders: Wojciech Korfanty (Senator and Deputy of Silesian Diet), Antoni Ponikowski (formerly Premier).

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY: A patriotic radical party, not adhering to 2d Internationale; a militant organization drawing support from trade unionists in former German provinces and Central Poland; pro-Catholic.

Leaders: Franciszek Roguszcak, Charles Popiel, Adam Chądzyński.

JEWISH GROUP: Conservative, represents the Jewish minority; composed of merchants, industrialists, members of professions, artisans, and workmen. Includes Zionists and labor elements, with Zionists prevailing.

Leaders: Izaak Gruenbaum, Dr. Ozia Thon, Dr. Henryk Rozmaryn (Deputies).

GERMANS: Represents German population of Western Poland; generally conservative and mainly interested in minority rights.

Leaders: Kurt Graebe (Deputy), Eugene Naumann, A. Uta, Erwin Hassbach.

COMMUNISTS: The Polish section of the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Tomasz Rożek.

UKRAINIAN RADICALS: Represents radical Ukrainian elements in Poland.

WHITE RUSSIANS: Represents White Russian population of Poland's Northeast; seeks extension of minority rights. Coöperates with the Ukrainians in Parliament.

Leader: Jeremicz (Deputy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C. and Wieczór Warszawski	Independent, with National People's Union tendency; incorporated ownership.	M. Strzetelski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dzien Polski	Conservative; represents interests of landowners; pro-Government.	Senator Rostworowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express Poranny, Kurjer Czerwony, and Dobry Wieczór	Non-partisan; middle-class papers with sensational tendency and large circulation; pro-Pilsudski.	Henry Butkiewicz and A. Lewandowski (<i>Props.</i>) M. Augustynski (<i>Ed. Express</i>) H. Butkiewicz (<i>Ed. Kurjer</i>) Paciorkowski (<i>Ed. Dobry Wieczór</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> ; organ of the Government.	Deputy Colonel Miedziński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Warszawska	Organ of the National People's Union.	M. Nikiewicz (<i>Prop.</i>) Stefan Olszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by industry; pro-Government sympathies.	Prof. Z. Lempicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poranny and Przegląd Wieczorny	Democratic; pro-Government.	F. L. Fryze (<i>Prop.</i>) Kazimierz Ehrenberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Warszawski	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative; middle-class paper.	K. Olchowicz and F. Mrozowski (<i>Props.</i>) Konrad Olchowicz and B. Koskowski (<i>Eds.</i>)
Messenger Polonais	Semi-official; in French.	Prince Josef Puzyna (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nasz Przegląd	Zionist organ; in Polish.	N. Szwalbe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska	Clerical.	L. Radziejowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna	Organ of Army.	L. Evert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Robotnik	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedziałkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rzeczpospolita	Clerical.	Father Smiegelski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Czas	Independent conservative; pro-Pilsudski tendency.	Dr. Antoni Beaupré (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cracow)		
Głos Narodu (Cracow)	Christian Democratic Party.	Jan Matyasik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny (Cracow)	Independent; sensational; pro- Pilsudski.	Deputy Marjan Dabrowski (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Naprzód (Cracow)	Organ of Socialist Party.	Emil Haecker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nowy Dziennik (Cracow) . . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. Ozja Thon (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Baltische Presse (Danzig) . .	Semi-official; in German.	Dr. E. Ruecker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kattowitzer Zeitung	German minority organ.	Dr. Pant (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowitz)		
Polonia	Christian Democratic; organ of industrial interests.	W. Korfanty (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowitz)		
Oberschlesischer Kurier . . .	Catholic; German minority; large circulation.	M. Krull (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Królewska Huta)		
Dziennik Ludowy	Organ of Socialist Party.	A. W. Hausner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lemberg)		
Lwowski Kurjer Poranny . . .	National People's Union.	Prof. W. Tarnawski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lemberg)		
Slowo Polskie (Lemberg) . . .	Pro-Government.	Dr. Majbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiek Nowy (Lemberg)	Democratic.	B. Laskownicki (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Głos Polski (Łódź)	Democratic.	Mr. Wasserzug (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Lodzer Zeitung (Łódź) .	German; pro-Government.	
Republika (Łódź)	Industrial; pro-Government.	Oltarzewski-Nusbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański	Pro-Pilsudski; represents land- owners' group; conservative.	Dr. Adam Piasecki (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Kurjer Poznański	National People's Union.	Senator Seyda (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Dziennik Wileński (Vilno) . .	National People's Union.	Deputy A. Zwierzynski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Wileński (Vilno) . . .	Democratic, pro-Government.	K. Okulicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slowo	Monarchistic; pro-Pilsudski; represents landowners' group; conservative.	Stan. Mackiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Vilno)		
Gazeta Chlopska (weekly) . .	Peasants' Union.	John Dabski (<i>Ed.</i>)
O 7 dni (weekly)	General; illustrated.	B. Karniszyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piast	Peasants' Union.	Mr. Brodacki (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cracow) (weekly)		
Przemysł i Handel (weekly) .	Official; industry and trade.	J. Gieysztor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	S. Krzywoszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany	General and political.	Wacław Gebetner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wola Ludu (weekly)	Peasant Party "Piast."	Alex. Niedbalski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Radical Peasant Party.	Michał Róg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zorza (weekly)	National People's Union.	Mr. Żaluska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sprawy Obce	Political and foreign affairs.	M. Sokolnicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
(thrice monthly)		
Przegląd Gospodarsky	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Przegląd Polityczny	Political and foreign affairs.	Prof. M. Handelsmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

P. A. T.	Official.	R. Starzyński (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
A. T. E.	Semi-official; interests mainly those of "Colonels."	Orzechowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. W. U.	Independent.	M. Obarski (<i>Dir.</i>)
Iskra	Semi-official; interests mainly those of "Colonels."	A. Szczepanik (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Col. Scieżyński (<i>Dir.</i>)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 6,032,991 (1920 census)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO O. DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Elected, as unopposed candidate, March 25, 1928; four-year term

Cabinet

Military-civilian directorate

(Non-partisan; appointed after military overthrow of elected government, on July 9, 1926, to govern without the participation of Parliament, which was closed indefinitely. Reorganized January 21, 1930)

Premier

GENERAL DOMINGOS AUGUSTO ALVES DA COSTA OLIVEIRA

PARLIAMENT

As constituted prior to dissolution

Election of November 7, 1925

UPPER CHAMBER		LOWER CHAMBER	
(Senado)*		(Camara dos Deputados)	
<i>Speaker:</i> GEN. A. X. CORREIA BARRETO (Moderate Democratic)		<i>Speaker:</i> ALFREDO RODRIGUES GASPAR (Moderate Democratic)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Moderate Democratic	39	Moderate Democratic	85
Nationalist	11	Nationalist	25
Independent	9	Independent	15
Monarchist	5	Liberal Unionist	13
Left Democratic	4	Left Democratic	7
Catholic	2	Monarchist	6
Agrarian	1	Catholic	4
	—	Agrarian	4
Total	71	Socialist	2
		Autonomist	2
		Total	163

* Elected by administrative districts; renewed by halves every three years.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As they were under the last parliamentary régime

MODERATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Liberal; opposed Roman Catholic clericalism and religious orders, and religious teaching in public and private schools. Advocated separation of Church and State, radical taxation, a state tobacco monopoly, and a moderate republican political platform.

Leaders: Antonio Maria da Silva (deposed Premier), Dr. Dominguos Pereira (formerly Premier), Victorino Guimarães (formerly Minister of Finance and Premier), Herculano Galhardo.

NATIONALIST PARTY: A conservative republican party, favored close relations of Church and State, freedom of belief, press, and speech, and opposed government interference in industry and trade.

Leaders: Dr. Julio Dantas, Ginestal Machado.

INDEPENDENT PARTY: An opportunist party, originating from a combination of various political groups, with no well-defined program.

Leader: Lima Duque (formerly Minister of Labor).

LIBERAL UNIONIST PARTY: A conservative republican party, having a program similar to that of the Nationalist Party, from which it seceded.

Leader: Francisco P. da Cunha Leal.

LEFT DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A radical-liberal party, similar in program to the Moderate Democratic Party, from which it seceded. Advocated separation of Church and State, progressive direct taxation, distribution of state-owned land to peasants, democracy in industrial management, and full rights for labor union organization.

Leader: Jose Domingues dos Santos (formerly Premier).

MONARCHIST PARTY: Conservative; opposed republican régime.

Leaders: Ayres d' Ornellas e Vasconcellos, João d' Azevedo Coutinho.

CATHOLIC PARTY: Represented Roman Catholic interests, with a program based on the formula of "a free church within a free state."

Leader: Dr. Antonio Lino Netto.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Had a moderate constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leader: Dr. Ramada Curto.

AUTONOMIST PARTY: Advocated autonomy for the Azores Islands.

Leader: Dr. Amorim Ferreira.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Lisboa	Independent republican, conservative.	Renascença Grafica (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empresa Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Eduardo Schwalbach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario do Governo	Official government organ.	
Gazeta	Conservative, monarchistic.	Carvalho da Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio e das Colonias	Independent, conservative; organ of commerce and industry; long-established and influential paper.	Alberto Bessa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novidades	Organ of Catholic Party.	Emprezad as Novidades (<i>Prop.</i>) Thomaz Gamboa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Povo	Republican; independent.	Soc. Editorial do Povo (<i>Prop.</i>) Mario Quintela (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro Carvalho (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PORTUGAL

159

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Seculo	Independent; republican conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>)
Voz	Independent conservative, Catholic, monarchistic.	J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>) Empresa da Voz (<i>Prop.</i>)
Commercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry.	José Fernando de Souza (<i>Ed.</i>) Bento Carqueja (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Noticias. (Oporto)	Independent.	Annibal de Moraes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Democratic republican conservative.	Jorge d'Abreu and Marques Guedes (<i>Eds.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest

Area: 122,282 square miles

Population: 17,500,000 (1925 estimate)

Ruler

KING CAROL II

Proclaimed King June 8, 1930

Cabinet

National Peasant Party

Appointed October 10, 1930

Premier

GEORGE G. MIRONESCU (National Peasant)

PARLIAMENT

Election of December 12, 1928 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senatul)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camera Deputatilor)

Speaker: TRAIAN BRATU (National Peasant Party)

Speaker: ST. CICEO POP (National Peasant Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Peasant	160
National Liberal	26
Hungarian Group	6
Jews	5
Independents	2
Total (elected)	199*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Peasant	324
Hungarian Group	16
National Liberal	13
Social Democratic	9
German Group	9
Jewish Groups	3
Minor Parties	13
Total	387

* Besides elected members there are Senators by right, whose number varies. It includes a clerical group — 18 Orthodox Prelates, 4 Greek Catholics, 1 Lutheran, 1 Reformed Church, and 1 Grand Rabbi.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY: The result of fusion in October, 1926, of the former National and Peasant Parties; came into power by appointment of the Regency after the collapse of the Bratianu National Liberal régime, following widespread demonstrations of popular discontent. The National Party was a product of the combination of the pre-war Rumanian Party in Transylvania, under Julius Maniu and Al Vaida-Voevod; of the former Democratic Party of Take Jonescu; of dissidents from the People's Party of Gen. Averescu; and of the National Peasants' Party of the old Kingdom, led by Ion Mihalache. Originally it was a sectional party, but it gradually acquired adherents throughout the country. It seemed to be weakened by the defection of Dr. N. Lupu, a former leader of the Peasant Party, but at the 1927 elections the influence of Dr. Lupu was proved to have been overestimated. In *foreign policy*,

it stands for the execution of the peace treaties and for the alliances with the neighboring states represented in the "Little Entente," and favors the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates liberalism and constitutionalism, a strong army, administrative and financial reforms, decentralism, free elections and reforms in the franchise, a more liberal economic policy, aid to peasant farmers, protection of labor by legislation in accordance with the International Labor Statute, development of natural resources (especially oil), and more friendly relations with foreign capital.

Leaders: G. G. Mironescu (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Condeescu (Minister of War), Ion Mihalache (Minister of Interior, Vice-President of Party, formerly of Peasant Party), Prof. V. Madgearu (Minister of Agriculture, Secretary-General of Party, economist, formerly of Peasant Party), Mihai Popovici (Minister of Finance, formerly of National Transylvanian Party), St. C. Pop (formerly of National Party, Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Voicu Nitescu (Minister of Justice), Emil Hatzegan (Minister of Labor), Mihai Manoilescu (Minister of Industry), Ion Raducanu (Minister of Communications), N. Costachescu (Minister of Education), Traian Bratu (Speaker of the Upper Chamber).

HUNGARIAN GROUP: Composed of a reactionary faction representing interests of former landholders led by Count George Bethlen, brother of the Hungarian Premier, and a democratic faction led by Iosif Sandor.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: A conservative, nationalist party, accustomed to political supremacy since the war, under the leadership of the late Ion Bratianu (formerly Premier, a son of Ion C. Bratianu, for many years Premier); centralistic in tendency, and controlling (at least in the old Kingdom) most of the banks and larger industrial enterprises, the directors of which control the economic life of the country and are all prominent in party politics; opposed to foreign domination of Rumanian financial and commercial enterprises and to concessions of oil lands to foreign-owned companies. Immediately before and during the war, this party was pro-Ally, opposing the pro-German policy of Premier Marghiloman. George Bratianu (Deputy, nephew of the late Vintila Bratianu) led a small group that seceded from the Party in June, 1930, owing to the Party's opposition to the return and enthronement of Prince Carol as King; a few weeks later Vintila Bratianu and his lieutenants announced that they would recognize the present sovereign.

Leaders: Ion G. Duca (formerly Minister of Interior), C. Angelesco (formerly Minister of Instruction), T. Constantinescu (formerly Minister of Industry and Commerce), N. N. Saveanu (formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber), C. Argetoniu (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Domains; a leader in the National Party before its fusion with the Peasant Party).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Supports a moderate constitutional program, nationalistic in tendency.

GERMAN GROUP: Representing the German population in Transylvania, led by Dr. Hugo Brandsch and Dr. Hans Otto Roth; and in the Banat, led by Dr. Kaspar Muth.

JEWISH GROUPS: Composed of various factions; one led by Dr. W. Filderman, affiliated in 1928 election with National Liberal Party; another supporting the Maniu Government; and a third, the Zionists, also supporting the present government. Neither Dr. Filderman nor any of his followers are members of the present Parliament. There are also Jews among the Social-Democrats and Independents.

MINOR PARTIES: Include the National Democratic Party of Prof. N. Iorga, the historian, which separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1926, because of opposition to the principles of fusion, but which now is in harmony with it; the People's Party, led by General Al. Averescu; and the Peasant Party of Dr. N. Lupu, formerly of the National Peasant Party.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Adevarul (evening)	Independent, popular, and sensational; supports National Peasant Party; evening edition of <i>Dimineata</i> .	C. Graur (<i>Dir.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus	Semi-official; daily in Rumanian, once weekly in French; financial and economic.	G. Gafenco (<i>Dir.</i>) N. Horia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curentul	Independent.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Cuvantul	Independent; advocates governmental reform.	N. Ionescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dimineata	Independent, popular, and sensational; best-informed morning paper; advocates governmental reform.	C. Graur (<i>Prop.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dreptatea	Official organ of National Peasant Party.	G. Stefanescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Independence Roumaine	National Liberal; in French.	Dr. A. Berkovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indreptarea	Organ of People's Party.	Gen. Averescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Nation Roumaine	National Peasant Party; founded by Party in 1928; in French.	G. Mantu, M. Ghelmegeanu, and N. Penescu (<i>Eds.</i>)
Lupta	Independent; supports National Peasant Party; advocates governmental reforms.	E. Fagure (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neamul Romanesc	National Democratic Party.	N. Iorga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Tageblatt	Represents views of Germans and German minorities in Transylvania; in German.	
Universul	National Liberal; ultra nationalistic; anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Viitorul	National Liberal.	Al. Mavrodi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei (Brasov)	National Peasant Party; one of oldest papers in Rumania.	V. Nitesco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keleti Ujsag (Cluj)	Hungarian Party; in Hungarian.	
Patria (Cluj)	National Peasant Party; a leading provincial paper.	Dr. E. Hatiegan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (weekly)	Economic; in French.	G. Gafenco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bursa	Financial and economic.	S. Hussar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Bursei (weekly)	Financial.	
Lupta Economica (weekly)	Economic.	
Moniteur Du Pétrole Roumain	Petroleum interests.	L. Sanielevici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Analele Bancilor (monthly)	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sitescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economiste Roumain	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute
Peninsula Balcanica (monthly)	Political and economic.	
Roumanie Nouvelle (monthly)	Political, economic; in French.	J. Th. Floresco (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Rador	Official; telegraph agency.	A. Hurtig (<i>Dir.</i>)
-------	-----------------------------	---------------------------

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Transcaucasian, Turkoman, Tadjikistan, and Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,187,253 square miles (land area)

Population: 146,304,931 (1926-27 census)

Presidents of Union Central Executive Committee

MIKHAIL I. KALININ (Russia), G. I. PETROVSKY (Ukraine), A. G. CHERVIAKOV (White Russia), V. G. F. MUSSABEKOV (Transcaucasia), N. AITAKOV (Turkoman Republic), F. KHODJAYEV (Uzbek Republic), MAKSUM (Tadjikistan)

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Communist (Elected by Union Central Executive Committee)
(Has legislative as well as executive powers)

President of Council of People's Commissars

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)

Elected December 19, 1930

(Final authority is nominally vested in the All-Union Congress of Soviets, which meets biennially and elects the Union Central Executive Committee as the supreme executive and legislative power. The Fifth Congress, May, 1929, was composed of 1,678 regular delegates and 887 with advisory votes, about three-quarters of the delegates being members of the Communist Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Union Central Executive Committee)

(About 70 percent members of the Communist Party; meets three times a year with seven presidents — one for each constituent republic; elects a Praesidium of 27 members and 20 alternates as an executive body to act during the intervals between meetings)

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

(Elected by All-Union Congress of Soviets in biennial meeting, from representatives of Constituent Republics.)

Total 451

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

(Elected by Soviets of Constituent and Autonomous Republics; subject to ratification by All-Union Congress.)

Total 136

(163)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only authorized and organized party, controlled by a Central Committee of 71 members, which chooses an executive body known as the Political Bureau, of ten members, who largely determine party policy. Over half of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government, including ten of the fourteen seats in the Council of Commissars, and six are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man recognized as the most influential individual guiding and controlling Communist policy, which now advocates rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party and also member of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Russian party leaders:

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. S. R.

Stalin — Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Molotov — President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; President, Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; member of Praesidium of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Praesidium of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kalinin — Senior President, Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kirov — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of the Communist Party to the VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Kossior — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of the Communist Party to the VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Kuibyshev — Chairman of State Planning Commission (Gosplan); Vice-President of Council of Commissars of the U. S. S. R.; Vice-President of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Ordjonikidze — President of the Supreme Soviet of National Economy; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; formerly Vice-President of the Council of Commissars, Commissar for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, and President of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party.

Rudzutak — Vice-President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; Vice-President, Council of Labor and Defense; member of Praesidium of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Voroshilov — Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Rykov, Bukharin, and Tomskey, who were formerly members, have been displaced.

OTHER LEADERS

Andreyev — Commissar for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection; President of Central Control Commission of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Vice-Chairman of Council of Labor and Defense.

Antipov — Commissar for Posts and Telegraphs; member of Central Committee of Party.

Chicherin — Formerly Commissar for Foreign Affairs and member of Central Committee of Party.

Grinko — Commissar for Finance; Vice-Chairman of State Planning Commission (Gosplan); member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Kalmanovich — Chairman of Board of Directors of State Bank of U. S. S. R.; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; formerly Assistant Commissar for Agriculture of U. S. S. R.

Litvinov — People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Lobov — Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Union; member of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Menzhinsky — President of O. G. P. U., or political police; member of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Mikoyan — Commissar for Internal Trade; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Petrovsky — President of Central Executive Committee of Ukrainian Soviet Republic; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Rozengoltz — Commissar for Foreign Trade; formerly Assistant Commissar for Foreign and Internal Trade; member of Central Control Committee of Communist Party.

Rukhimovich — People's Commissar for Transport of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Executive Committee of Communist Party.

Schwartz — President of Union of Miners, member of Central Council of Trade Unions and of Central Committee of Party.

Skripnik — Member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale and of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Smirnov — Formerly Secretary of Central Committee of Party; Vice-President of Council of People's Commissars of Russian Soviet Republic; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Sulimov — President of Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Republic; member Central Committee Communist Party; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Tsikhon — Commissar for Labor of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Uglanov — Formerly Commissar for Labor; formerly Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Yakovlev — People's Commissar for Agriculture of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Yenukidze — Secretary of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Within the Russian Communist Party an important opposition group, critical of the policies of the ruling group in the Central Committee dominated by Stalin, developed about four years ago. It included such former official chieftains as Trotsky (formerly Commissar for Army and Member of Political Bureau of Party), Zinoviev (formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale), Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, and Rakovsky (formerly Ambassador to France). Between November, 1927, and January, 1928, by decisions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Party Congress, respectively, most of the leaders of the opposition (including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Radek, Rakovsky, and others) were expelled from the Party and banished; but all except Trotsky and Rakovsky have since received amnesty. During 1929 and 1930 the development of a "Right Opposition" headed by Bukharin, Rykov, and Tomsy led finally to the expulsion of all three from the Political Bureau. This served greatly to strengthen Stalin's position. The controversy about the tempo of the industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture in the Soviet State has continued underneath the surface.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction, in which the Revolutionary War Council and the State Political Administration (G.P.U.) are also represented.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bednota	Peasant Communist; published by Central Committee of Party.	(Editorial Board)
Der Emes	Organ of Yiddish section of Communist Party.	M. I. Litvakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn	Official organ of Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R. and of Commissariats of Trade, Transportation, and Finance.	R. E. Waisberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Golos Tekstiley	Organ of the Textile Workers' Trade Union.	S. A. Pavlova (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Railway Workers' Union.	A. P. Sherudillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Izvestia	Official organ of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.	G. I. Krumin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	A. Troitsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kooperativnaya Zhizn	Organ of Central Coöperative Council.	Bronsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Supreme Military Editorial Council.	Y. Gamarnick (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Red Army Paper.	D. Noritzyn (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Moscow News (five-day weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	Anna Louise Strong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Moskauer Rundschau (weekly)	Published for Germans in the Soviet Union.	Dr. Otto Pohl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasha Gazeta	Organ of Trade Union of Employees of Commercial Establishments and Soviet Institutions.	I. Kh. Kanto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Rabochaya Gazeta	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	K. Maltsev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochaya Moskva	Organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party.	Rovaleo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialisticheskoe Zemledelie .	Organ of People's Commissariat of Agriculture.	I. D. Vermenicheu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trud	Organ of Trade Unions.	A. K. Abolin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	S. Volodin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Za Industrializatsia	Organ of Supreme Economic Council.	V. S. Bogushevsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist (Astrakhan)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	
Vlast Truda (Irkutsk)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Kommunist (Kharkov)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
Kievskiy Prelatariy (Kiev)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad) (morning and evening)	Organ of Provincial Executive Committee.	P. I. Chachin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Political Department of Baltic Fleet.	
Leningradskaya Pravda . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	(Editorial Board)
Rabochiy (Minsk)	Organ of Central Executive Committee of White Russia.	
Nizhnigorodskaya Kommuna . (Nizhni-Novgorod)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	B. Volov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Sibir (Novo-Nikolayevsk)	Organ of Executive Committee of Siberian Region.	(Editorial Board)
Izvestia (Odessa)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Smychka (Orenburg)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	
Zvyezda (Perm)	Organ of Regional Committee of Communist Party.	
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of North Caucasian and Don Committee of Communist Party.	
Izvestia (Saratov)	Organ of Saratov Prov. Executive Committee of Communist Party.	
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Transcaucasian Regional Committee of Communist Party, and of Central Executive Committee of Transcaucasia.	(Editorial Board)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pravda Vosloka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	S. Pismenov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochi (Uralsk)	Ural Regional Executive Committee.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Krestyanskaya Gazeta (weekly)	Peasant paper; organ of cen- tral committee of Com- munist Party.	S. Uritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Derevenski Communist (twice-monthly)	Peasant Communist; pub- lished by party.	
Economic Review of the So- viet Union (New York) (semi-monthly)	Economic and financial.	Amtorg Trading Corporation (<i>Pub.</i>)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly) . . .	Political and literary; pub- lished by State Printing Office.	
Soviet Union Review (Washington, D. C.)	Semi-official information on international relations, trade, and social policy.	Soviet Union Information Bu- reau (<i>Pub.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Tass	Official news agency.	J. G. Doletsky (<i>Dir.</i>)
----------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------

PAPERS PUBLISHED OUTSIDE OF RUSSIA BY POLITICAL REFUGEES

Novoe Vremya (Belgrade)	Monarchist; reactionary tend- ency.	M. A. Suvorin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rul (Berlin)	Constitutional monarchist, with moderate liberal demo- cratic tendencies.	R. Stein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sotsialistichiski Vestnik . . . (Berlin)	Menshevik.	L. Morta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dni (Paris)	Social Revolutionary.	Alexander Kerensky (<i>Ed.</i>) (For- merly Premier of Provisional Government)
Poslednia Novosti (Paris)	Constitutional Democratic ("Cadet"); republican.	Vladimir Zenzinov (<i>Assoc. Ed.</i>) Prof. Paul N. Miliukov (<i>Ed.</i>) (Formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Provisional Govern- ment)
Russie Opprimée (Paris)	Social Revolutionary; in French.	Kerensky, Zenzinov, O. Minor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vozrozhdenie (Paris)	Constitutional Monarchist; conservative.	Yuri F. Semenov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evrasia (Paris) (weekly)	Political and literary; devoted to Europasian movement.	M. Bisnovaty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revolutsionnaya Rossia . . . (Prague)	Social Revolutionary.	S. Postnikov (<i>Ed.</i>) Victor Chernov (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)

EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: 13,176 square miles
Population: 1,437,611 (1930 census)

President

DR. Pío ROMERO BOSQUE

Assumed office March 1, 1927, for four-year term

Cabinet

No political affiliation; appointed by the President from his personal followers

Appointed March 1, 1927

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

Election of January, 1930 (for one year)

President: DR. DON FRANCISCO REYES

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. They are rather political groups of men without fixed or distinct programs.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Día (evening)	Alfredo Parada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Salvador	Mayorga Rivas Bros. (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Epoca (evening)	Enrique Mayorga Rivas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Espectador (evening)	Manuel Andino (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria (evening)	José Bernal (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Prensa (evening)	José Dutriz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Tiempo (Catholic organ)	Abel Ciudad Real (<i>Ed.</i>)
(evening)	
Diario (evening)	Juan F. Toruño (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
(San Miguel)	
Nación (evening)	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(San Miguel)	
Diario de Santa Ana (evening)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	R. Díaz Galiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Pueblo (evening) (Santa Ana)	Nicolas Cabezas D. (<i>Prop.</i>) José Valdez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening) (Sonsonate)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Excelsior (weekly)	J. Emilio Marino (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly).	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

SIAM

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 200,148 square miles

Population: 10,746,000 (1928 estimate)

Ruler

KING PRAJADHIPOK

Ascended the throne November 26, 1925

Crowned February 25, 1926

The government of Siam is an absolute monarchy. The King is the supreme power of the land. He appoints the Ministers of State and all high dignitaries, who hold office at his pleasure. There is no party government or parliament. In practice, the King consults the Supreme Council and the Cabinet

Cabinet

The Cabinet consists of the heads of the various departments of state; but its meetings are also attended by members of the Supreme Council. Questions of general policy and legislation are considered by the Cabinet

Premier

The King is his own Prime Minister

THE SUPREME COUNCIL

The Supreme Council is an advisory body created by the present King at the beginning of his reign, and consists of five princes. Confidential matters and those which affect the King personally, or the Royal Family, are considered by the Council.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

In September, 1927, the old Privy Council Act of 1874 was repealed and a new Privy Council created. The purpose of the Privy Council is to give the King the benefit of the opinion and advice of citizens of ability and experience on matters of state.

All Privy Councillors are appointed by His Majesty to hold office till the end of his reign, and for a period of six months thereafter.

The advisory duties of the Privy Council are exercised through a special committee of forty members appointed by the King. This committee discusses and advises on all matters which His Majesty submits to it for consideration. Any five members of the committee may, through the President of the committee, call His Majesty's attention to any matter affecting the welfare of the country, and request royal permission for the matter to be discussed by the committee.

Each member of the committee has one vote, and all questions are decided by a majority vote.

The committee, or any sub-committee appointed by it, has the power to summon heads of government departments or other persons to appear before it.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bangkok Daily Mail (in English)	Siam Free Press Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) St. Clair McKelway (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Daily Mail (Siamese Edition) . .	Mom Luang Cha-arn Issarasakai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankok Karn Muang	Dhep Visadat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Charoen Krung	Cha-Ame Antasen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Government Gazette	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Lak Muang	Thanuan Chaluprayom (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nangsue Bimb Dai	Chamun Deb Darunadorn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Observer (in English)	Thomas Fox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sri Krung	Phya Upakara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Kashem (monthly)	Luang Visit Supravet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Mai	Kulab Saipradit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Record (economic quarterly)	Phra Pramonda Panna (<i>Ed.</i>)

In the absence of party government, the newspapers in Siam have no political affiliations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,347 square miles

Population: 7,626,660 (1926 estimate), of which 1,676,660 are Europeans (1926 census)

Governor-General

THE EARL OF CLARENDON

Assumed office January, 1931

Cabinet

Coalition (Nationalist and Labor Parties)

Reorganized June 18, 1929

Premier

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG (Nationalist)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of September 6, 1929 (for ten years)

President: C. A. VAN NIEKERK (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	23
South African	15
Labor	2
Total	40

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of June 12, 1929 (for five years)

Speaker: J. H. H. DE WAAL (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	77
South African	62
Labor (Creswellites — 5, Na- tional Council — 3)	8
Independent	1

Total 148

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY: Supports a nationalist policy in the sense that it emphasizes the sovereign independence of the Union as acknowledged by the Declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926, and declares its determination to maintain that independence in accordance with its motto of "South Africa first." In *domestic policy*, favors a native (*i.e.*, black races) program based on political, industrial, and social segregation, a forward industrial program with effective protection for home industry, an energetic program of agricultural and irrigation development, strict enforcement of the bilingual provisions of the Act of Union, adequate national defense, further restriction of Asiatic rights and an active policy of Asiatic repatriation; in 1930 introduced, and with South African Party support passed, a bill for the enfranchisement of white women.

Leaders: Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister and leader of Party), E. G. Jansen (formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly, Minister of Native Affairs), Nicolaas Christiaan Havenga (Minister of Finance, from Orange Free

State), Dr. Daniel Francois Malan (Minister of Interior, leader of Cape Province section of Party), Pieter Gert Wessel Grobler (Minister of Lands, leader of Transvaal section of Party), General Jan Christoffel Greyling Kemp (Minister of Agriculture), Charl Wynand Malan (Minister of Railways and Harbors), A. P. J. Fourie (Minister of Mines and Industries), O. Pirow (Minister of Justice).

SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY: Includes the vast majority of English-speaking South Africans, coöperating with moderate Dutch-speaking elements. Favors maintenance of Dominion status, but emphasizes coöperation within the Empire and maintenance of imperial ties. In *domestic policy*, favors the settlement of the land by assisted European immigration, exclusion of Asiatics but recognition of existing rights, the development of agriculture and manufacturing industries, a system of taxation which will have due regard for the development of the natural resources of the country, and the maintenance for South Africa, as a part of the British Empire, of an adequate system of national and imperial defense. The Party is divided on the question of native policy, the northern section inclining to the Hertzog policy of segregation, while the Cape Town section favors the Rhodes idea of equal rights irrespective of color.

Leaders: Gen. J. C. Smuts (formerly Prime Minister), Col. D. Reitz, Patrick Duncan, Joel Krige, Jan H. Hofmeyr, G. Heaton Nicholls, C. P. Robinson.

LABOR PARTY: At present forming coalition government with the Nationalists. A split within the Party resulted in the loss of 9 seats in Parliament and one Cabinet position in the election of 1929. Gen. Hertzog, though no longer dependent upon Labor support in view of his clear majority, nevertheless offered to continue the Coalition, which was accepted. Strongly opposed to Gen. Smuts and mining interests. Aims at maintenance of a color bar in industry, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry either by bounty or protective tariff, establishment of a State Bank, the discouragement of immigrant native labor, protection of Western standards against inroads by Asiatics and liberal financial provision for the encouragement of Asiatic repatriation, maintenance and improvement of wage standards, establishment of old age pensions and state insurance against invalidism and unemployment.

Leaders: Col. F. H. P. Creswell (Minister of Defense and Labor, leader of Party), Thomas Boydell (Senator), H. W. Sampson (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs); H. B. Christie and W. B. Madeley (leaders of National Council faction of Party).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	South African Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cape Times (Cape Town)	South African Party; conservative in imperial politics, progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	B. K. Long (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Nationalist Party; large circulation; influential. In Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
De Volkstem (Pretoria)	South African Party. In Afrikaans.	Dr. F. V. Engelenberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ons Vaderland (Pretoria)	Nationalist Party. In Afrikaans.	G. S. Preller (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	South African Party.	J. A. Gray (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	Independent; South African Party tendencies; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	D. W. McKenzie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Nationalist Party.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Advertiser (Durban) (evening)	South African Party; evening home journal.	H. Wodson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; South African Party tendencies; conservative in imperial politics; widely influential in commercial and industrial questions; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces.	Kingston Russell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	South African Party; wide circulation.	B. H. Dodd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	Independent; South African tendencies; only morning daily in the Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	South African Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Don (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	South African Party.	R. H. Skelton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	South African Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Edgar H. Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Reuters Agency Limited	International.	James S. Dunn (<i>South African Manager</i>)
----------------------------------	----------------	--

SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 22,290,162 (1925 estimate)

Ruler

KING ALFONSO XIII

Succeeded to throne at birth, May 17, 1886

Cabinet

Non-political

Appointed January 30, 1930

Premier

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DAMASO BERENGUER, CONDE DE XAUEN

Council of State

An appointive body, advisory to the Cabinet, made up of political party leaders, diplomats, and representatives of the church, army and navy, professions, and industrial, labor, and agricultural interests; headed by Dr. Carlos Maria Cortezo as Chairman of Permanent Commission

PARLIAMENT

A Cortes, composed of two chambers, was established by the Constitution of 1876 but was dissolved by a royal decree of September 15, 1923, as a result of the *coup d'état* by which Gen. Primo de Rivera became dictator, and its Presidents and Committees were deposed by a second decree of November 14, 1923. It has been announced that general elections will take place on March 1, 1931, for Deputies, and on March 15, 1931, for Senators.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Formed on the accession to the throne of Alfonso XII, father of the present king; stands for monarchy and restoration of Constitution of 1876, decentralization of administration, and return to old provincial system.

Leaders: Conde de Bugallal, José Bergamin (lawyer of Madrid), the Duke of Maura, Juan de la Cierva, Antonio Goicoechea, Rodriguez de Viguri, Manuel Burgos-Mazo, Victor Pradera.

LIBERAL PARTY: Monarchical; seeks restoration of Constitution of 1876 and reforms in accord with modern liberal progressive principles, including limitation of the powers of the King, democratization of the Senate, a civil protectorate for Morocco, freedom of speech and press, and social legislation in the interests of the people.

Leaders: Manuel Garcia Prieto (Marquis of Alhucemas, head of coalition cabinet of three liberal factions at the time of the establishment of the military directorate), Alvaro Figueroa de Torres (Count of Romanones, formerly

Speaker of the Senate, and an influential leader), Melquiades Alvarez González (formerly Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, an advanced liberal leading the small reformist faction of the Party which has republican tendencies), Santiago Alba (formerly Minister of State).

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Includes many lawyers, professors, and writers. During the past year it has grown stronger and has attracted various former Conservative and Liberal leaders.

Leaders: Marcelino Domingo, Dr. Marañón, Alcalá Zamora, Alejandro Lerroux.

CATALONIAN PARTY: Represents interests of Catalonia; favors autonomy, and a minority has separatist tendencies.

Leaders: Francisco Cambo ("Lliga Regionalists": home rule under Spain), Francisco Macià ("Acción Catalana": separatists).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Widely organized; based on General Federation of Labor, one of the strongest forces opposed to the Government, with over 200 centers among socialist groups and trades unions.

Leaders: Fernando de los Ríos, Julian Besteiro, Indalecio Prieto, Andrés Saborit, Largo Caballero.

NATIONAL MONARCHICAL UNION: Monarchical; strongly nationalistic; successor of the late Gen. de Rivera's Patriotic Union Party.

Leaders: General Martínez Anido, Calvo Sotelo, Marqués de Guadalhorce.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	Independent conservative; large circulation; influential.	Marqués de Luca de Tena (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Debate	Roman Catholic clerical organ; one of the leading papers of Spain.	Angel Herrera Oria (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Universal	Organ of Liberals; small circulation.	Count of Romanones (<i>Prop.</i>)
Epoca	Conservative, aristocratic.	Marqués de Valdeiglesias (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Heraldo (evening)	Evening edition of <i>El Liberal</i> .	Bros. Busquets (<i>Props.</i>) Manuel Fontdevila (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial	Liberal.	
Informaciones (evening) .	Independent; well informed, good news service from provinces.	Juan March (<i>Prop.</i>) Juan Sarradell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal	Republican; radical and sensational tendency.	Bros. Busquets (<i>Props.</i>) Francisco Villanueva (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Libertad	Republican.	Juan March (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquín Aznar (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Nación	Organ of National Monarchical Union.	Manuel Delgado Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Socialista	Socialist.	
Sol	Independent liberal.	Nicolas Urgoiti (<i>Prop. and Mgr.</i>) Felix Lorenzo (<i>Dir.</i>) Fabian Vidal (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz	Evening edition of <i>El Sol</i> .	
Noticias (Barcelona)	Moderate conservative.	
Publicitat	Represents Catalonian interests.	
Vanguardia (Barcelona) . . .	Moderate conservative.	J. Godó (<i>Prop.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Veu Catalunya (Barcelona)	Represents Catalanian in- terests.	
Gaceta del Norte (Bilbao)	Conservative; clerical.	
Revista de Economia y Hacienda (weekly)	Economic review; non- partisan.	Emilio Riu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Agencia Fabra (Madrid and Barcelona)	Official agency for provincial and foreign news.	Marcelino Esteban Collantes and Luis Amato de Ibarrola (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
---	---	---

SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm

Area: 173,154 square miles

Population: 6,120,080 (1929 estimate)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

People's Party

Appointed June 7, 1930

Premier

CARL G. EKMAN (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER *

(Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1928 (for four years)

Speaker: AXEL F. VENNERSTEN (Conservative)

Speaker: J. BERNHARD ERIKSSON (Social Democratic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	54
Conservative	50
People's	23
Agrarian	17
Liberal	5
Communist	1

Total 150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	90
Conservative	73
People's	28
Agrarian	27
Communist	8
Liberal	4

Total 230

* One-eighth elected annually by county and city councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The party differences may be summarized as follows. The fight about the League of Nations and the eight-hour day is ended and both of them are accepted, with varying enthusiasm, by all parties except the Communists, who still oppose the League of Nations. The republic question is actually not discussed, though certain parties are republican in principle. All left parties advocate free trade and are very strong supporters of the already existing democratic control of foreign policy, which the Social Democrats especially strive to increase.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased power for the League of Nations, development of international law as the

best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy, and gradual disarmament. In *domestic policy*, republican in principle; advocates democracy in management of industry; disestablishment of state church; social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance, especially unemployment insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (President of Party, succeeding the late Hjalmar Branting, who was three times Premier), R. J. Sandler (formerly Premier), J. B. Eriksson (Speaker of Lower Chamber, formerly floor leader), A. Engberg, Gustav Möller (formerly Minister of Interior, Secretary of Party).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and adequate military defense, to be reduced only as mutual agreements and international law become effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors the preservation of existing relations between State and Church and maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions, and a higher agricultural tariff.

Leaders: Arvid Lindman (formerly Premier), Ernst Trygger (formerly Premier, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents generally small tradesmen, craftsmen, and farmers. In *foreign policy*, favors further development of the League of Nations, recourse to international arbitration in disputes, and reduction of military forces to the strength essential for defense. In *domestic policy*, advocates land law reforms and aid to farmers in acquiring land, prohibition, free trade, control of trusts, social reform and welfare measures, economic freedom as against socialism, equality of rights for men and women, and public schools as basis of all secondary education.

Leaders: Carl G. Ekman (Premier), Gustav Rosén (formerly Minister of Defense), Felix Hamrin (Minister of Finance), Count R. Hamilton, Dr. D. Bergström.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors tariff protection for agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, distribution of crown and church lands, farm credit facilities, exclusion of undesirable immigrants, increase of local self-government, extension of control of farmers in state administration, protection of land ownership, and economy in national defense and administration.

Leaders: P. Nilsson, O. Olsson.

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Communists have split up into two groups, one affiliated with the 3d Internationale and not represented in Parliament, the other regarded as independent. Both accept the program of the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Hugo Sillén (3d Internationale group); J. V. Herou (Parliamentary chief), K. Kilbom (Independent group).

LIBERAL PARTY: A faction of the old Liberal Party remaining after a division and the formation of the People's Party. In *foreign policy*, advocates increased authority for the League of Nations, general reduction of armaments in agreement with other powers, and development of international law. In *domestic policy*, favors freedom of industry and commerce, social reforms

including industrial insurance and sickness benefits, equal educational opportunities for men and women, agrarian reforms for a more equitable distribution of land, free trade; opposes socialism and advocates temperance rather than prohibition.

Leaders: Eliel Löfgren (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Jacob Pettersson (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), E. E. Lyberg (formerly Minister of Finance), Conrad Carleson (formerly Minister of Finance).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet	Conservative.	T. O. Telander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbetaren	Syndicalist.	Albert Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	Liberal.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
		L. Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	Conservative.	Leon Ljunglund (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Arthur Engberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms Dagblad	Conservative.	Ewald Stomberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Wilh. Ericson (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen	Liberal.	Eskil Sundström (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	Dr. Helmer Key (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party.	N. P. Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning	Liberal, with conservative tendencies.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs Morgonpost	Conservative.	Hakon Wigert-Lundström (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs-Posten	Liberal.	Harry Hjörne (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Ny Tid	Social Democratic.	Emil Rosén (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Arbetet	Social Democratic.	A. Vougst (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Skånska Dagbladet	Agrarian.	B. N. Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Sydsvenska Dagbladet		
Snällposten	Conservative.	Pierre Backman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Svensk Tidskrift	Conservative.	Ivar Andersson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Upsala)		
Affärsvärlden (weekly)	Trade journal.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svensk Finanstidning (weekly)	Financial.	Oscar Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankvärlden (monthly)	Financial.	V. von Zeipel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly)	Trade journal in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic.	A. Vanner and E. Wigforss (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrån	Independent.	Nils Horney (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrån	Independent.	Börje Brilioth (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå	Semi-official news agency, owned and operated on co-operative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	G. Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
Area: 15,940 square miles
Population: 4,052,200 (1929 estimate)

President

DR. HENRI HAEBERLIN (Radical Democratic)

Elected by Parliament December, 1930; assumed office
January 1, 1931, for one-year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2;
and Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class Parties — 1).
Composed of seven men, of whom the President of the Con-
federation is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 13,
1928, for term January 1, 1929–December 31, 1931

Chancellor

DR. ROBERT KAESLIN

Elected by Parliament December 13, 1928, for term January 1,
1929–December 31, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea Federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli
Stati)

*Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2
for each canton*

President: PAUL CHARMILLOT (Rad-
ical Democratic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical Democratic	19
Catholic Conservative	18
Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class	3
Liberal Democratic	1
Social Political	1
Social Democratic	1
Minor groups	1

Total 44

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio
Nazionale)

*Election of October 28, 1928 (for legislative
period ending December 31, 1931)*

President: DR. HANS STRÄULI (Rad-
ical Democratic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical Democratic	58
Social Democratic	50
Catholic Conservative	46
Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class	31
Liberal Democratic	6
Social Political	3
Minor groups	4

Total 198

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party, dominant
in the Parliament; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely
(182)

impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense, reform legislation including social insurance measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Dr. Henri Haeberlin (President, Member of Federal Council), Edmund Schulthess (formerly President, Member of Federal Council), Dr. Robert Kaeslin (Chancellor), Marcel Pilet (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Albert Meyer (Member of Federal Council), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. R. Schöpfer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Brenno Bertonio, Dr. Emil Isler, Dr. Oskar Wettstein (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. B. H. Bolli (formerly President of Council of States), A. J. Moriaud (Member of Council of States), H. Calame (formerly President of National Council), Henri Vallotton, Dr. Adrian von Arx, Hermann Schüpbach (President of Party), Dr. Sträuli (President of National Council), Paul Charmillot (President of Council of States), Dr. Ernst Wetter (Member of National Council).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional socialist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates direct taxation, free trade, and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation.

Leaders: Achille Gropierre (Member of National Council), Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council, Secretary of Party), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, member of Council of States), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber, Konrad Ilg, Léon Nicole, Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom, especially for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social insurance measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian Socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Jean-Marie Musy (Member of Federal Council, formerly President), Dr. Giuseppe Motta (Member of Federal Council, formerly President), Anton Messmer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Georg Baumberger, Dr. Ruggero Dollfus, Hans von Matt, Dr. Ernest Perrier (President of Party), Dr. A. von Streng (Member of National Council), Raymond Evéquoz (formerly President of National Council).

FARMERS, WORKERS, AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws protecting agricultural interests and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Rudolf Minger (Member of Federal Council), Prof. Laur (Secretary of Party, not a member of the Parliament), Dr. C. Moser (Member of Council of States), Dr. R. Abt, Dr. R. Koenig, Johann Jenny, Dr. Rudolph Gelpke, M. Siegenthaler (Members of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but representing Protestant interests; federalist, and opposed to strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the

larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct taxation; left wing tends to coöperation with radicals.

Leaders: Maurice Bujard, Dr. Pierre Favarger, Dr. Rudolf Miescher, Jean de Muralt (Members of National Council), Pierre de Meuron (Member of Council of States).

SOCIAL POLITICAL PARTY: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Edwin Hauser (Member of Council of States), R. Tschudy, Dr. A. Bolle (Members of National Council).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Conservative Democratic.	Max Degen (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel, Robert Grimm (<i>Eds.</i>)
Bund	Semi-official; Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers' Party.	Fr. Pochon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pays Vaudois	Liberal-conservative.	M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt. (Aarau)	Radical Democratic.	L. Goumaz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung (Basle)	Social Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenauser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Nachrichten (Basle)	Conservative Democratic.	Fr. Schneider (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung (Basle)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorwaerts (Basle)	Communist.	Dr. Wegmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dovere (Bellinzona)	Liberal Democratic.	J. Weiner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo e Libertà	Catholic Conservative.	Carlo Maggini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buendner Tagblatt (Chur)	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Freie Raetier (Chur)	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Habermacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thurgauer Zeitung. (Frauenfeld)	Radical Democratic.	Andreas Laely (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberté (Fribourg)	Radical Democratic.	Hans Schmid (<i>Ed.</i>)
Freiburger Nachrichten (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	J. Dessonaz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Courrier de Genève (Geneva)	Catholic Conservative.	Jos. Pauchard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Genève. (Geneva)	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Compagnon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suisse (Geneva)	Liberal Democratic; one of the best-informed and most influential Swiss papers.	Edouard Chapuisat (<i>Dir.</i>)
Travail (Geneva)	Independent.	Jean Martin (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Genève (Geneva)	Independent.	Wm. Martin (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Droit du Peuple (Lausanne)	Social Democratic.	Eugène Fabre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne . . (Lausanne)	Social Democratic.	Léon Nicole (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent.	Edg. Junod (<i>Ed.</i>)
	Liberal Democratic.	L. Nicole (<i>Ed.</i>)
		J. Rubattel (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Georges Rigassi (<i>Ed.</i>)
		M. Muret (<i>For. Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Revue (Lausanne)	Radical Democratic.	Pierre Rochat (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Radical.	R. Monnet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Ackermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne)	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano)	Catholic Conservative.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano)	Radical Democratic.	Plinio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel . (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ostschweiz (St. Gall)	Catholic Conservative.	Al. Horat (<i>Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt. (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaempfer (Zurich)	Official organ of Communist Party.	I. Zusli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten . (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Buomberger-Longoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Zeitung . . . (Zurich)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. H. Kloetzli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	Ernst Nobs and Friedrich Heeb (<i>Eds.</i>)
Zuercher Post (Zurich)	Democratic.	Dr. H. Mettler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau (Berne) (monthly)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Genève (monthly) . (Geneva)	Political and economic.	Robert de Traz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rote Revue (monthly) (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	E. Nobs (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Swiss Telegraphic Agency . .	Independent.	Supported by all newspapers
------------------------------	--------------	-----------------------------

TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)
Area: 294,494 square miles
Population: 13,660,275 (1927 census)

President

GAZI MUSTAPHA KEMAL (People's Party)
Elected November 1, 1927, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party
Appointed September 27, 1930
Reorganized in December, 1930

Premier

GEN. ISMET PASHA (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT (Grand National Assembly)
(Turkia Buyuk Millet Medjlissi)

Election of September 2, 1927 (four-year term)

President: GENERAL KIAZIM PASHA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	304
Liberal Republican	12
Total	316

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Prior to August, 1930, the only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. In *domestic policy* it works for the adoption of modern ideas and the westernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality of all in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. It recognizes the republic as the proper present and future government for Turkey, and gives solely to Mustapha Kemal as President General of the Party the right to speak in its name.

Leaders: Mustapha Kemal (President of the Republic), Gen. Ismet Pasha (Premier), Gen. Kiazim Pasha (President of the Grand National Assembly), Recep Bey (Secretary General of Party).

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Organized in August, 1930. In *foreign policy* it advocates still closer relations with the Western powers, and Turkey's entry into the League of Nations. In *domestic policy* it favors a more liberal and less pronouncedly nationalistic administration, and a readjustment of state expenditures to cope with the distressed economic situation of the coun-

try. Following a defeat of his resolution of censure of the government by a huge majority, Ali Fethi Bey, the leader of the party, declared the party dissolved. This leaves the opposition elements disorganized and without leadership.

Leaders: Fethi Bey (Organizer of the Party, formerly Minister in Paris), Nuri Bey (Secretary General of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Constantinople (Istanbul).

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aksham	People's Party. Also publishes a French edition.	Nejmeddin Sadik Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party.	Yunus Nadi Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Inkilap	People's Party.	Ali Naji Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Turquie Libérale	Liberal Republican. In French.	Hamit Osman Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Milliyet	People's Party. Also publishes a French edition.	Mahmud Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica	People's Party.	Mahmut Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resmi Gazete	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Son-Posta	Independent.	Zekeriya Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stamboul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vakit	People's Party.	Mehmed Assim Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yarin	Liberal Republican.	Arif Oruc Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hakimiyeti Milliye	People's Party.	Mahmut Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Angora)		
Hayat (weekly)	Literary, economic, and political.	Mehmet Emir Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ayin Tarihi (monthly) . . .	General news.	Press Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Constantinople (monthly) . .	Economic.	Constantinople Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Levant Trade Review . . .	Economic. In English.	American Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
(monthly)		
Muhit (monthly)	General.	Ahmet Cevat Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resimli Ay (monthly) . . .	General.	Zekeria Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Commerciale Française (monthly)	Economic. In French.	French Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Turkish Press Association .	Independent, but recognized by the government.	Hakki Tarik Bey (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
-----------------------------	--	-------------------------------------

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: 3,738,371 square miles (including outlying possessions)

Population Continental United States: 122,288,177 (1930 census)

President

HERBERT HOOVER (Republican)

Elected November 6, 1928, for four-year term

Assumed office March 4, 1929

Cabinet

Republican

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of November 4, 1930 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years).**

President: CHARLES CURTIS (Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Republican	48
Democratic	47
Farmer-Labor	1
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

*Election of November 4, 1930 (for two years).**

Speaker: NICHOLAS LONGWORTH (Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Republican	218
Democratic	214
Farmer-Labor	1
Vacancies	2
Total	435

* Members elected November 4, 1930, to the 72nd Congress do not take their seats until December 1, 1931 (unless a special session is called after March 4, 1931). The short session of the 71st Congress, which ends on March 3, 1931, is composed as follows — *Senate:* Republican 53, Democratic 42, Farmer-Labor 1; *House of Representatives:* Republican 266, Democratic 165, Farmer-Labor 1, Vacancies 3.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Whig and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule; while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. There are progressive and conservative Democrats, progressive and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs. At present, two seats, one in the Senate and one in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms, even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. In *foreign policy*, has opposed cancellation of Allied debts to the United States; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed the treaty; has pronounced in favor of efforts to conclude arbitration treaties with all countries; endorsed the resolution of the Sixth Pan-American Conference calling for a conference at Washington on conciliation and arbitration; demands respect for and protection of the persons and property of American citizens in foreign countries; favors the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declares against conquest or exploitation in Nicaragua or other Central American states; advocates non-interference in the internal affairs of China while protecting the lives of Americans resident there; opposes membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocates cooperation in its humanitarian and technical work; pledges itself to aid in the perfection of the principles of international law. In *domestic policy*, endorses a protective tariff; advocated the creation of a Federal Farm Board to promote a farm owned and controlled marketing system with government financial assistance during the period of transition, and sponsors adequate tariff protection for agricultural products; favors freedom in wage contracts, and collective bargaining on the part of labor; believes in the practical application of the conservation principle by the wide development of natural resources, but the prevention of monopoly control; advocates vigorous enforcement of the 18th (prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution; pledges itself to round out and maintain the Navy to the full ratio provided by the Washington and London Conferences; approves the

drafting of material resources as well as men in the case of future war; advocates the protection of the mining industry and the removal of restrictions which may hamper its development; pledges federal financial aid in highway construction; favors the sale of government-owned ships to private owners; endorses continued development of inland and intra-coastal waterways; advocates full and adequate relief for disabled veterans; favors state regulation of public utilities; pledges itself to publish an account of all contributions and expenditures with names of contributors to campaign expenses; advocates immigration restriction; favors an investigation of the administration of Indian affairs; proposes the enactment of a federal anti-lynching law.

Leaders: Herbert Hoover (President of the Republic), Senator Simeon D. Fess (Chairman of the National Republican Committee), Charles Curtis (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), James E. Watson (Party Leader in the Senate), John Q. Tilson (Party Leader in the House), Nicholas Longworth (Speaker of the House). Former office holders or party candidates who retain influence include: Calvin Coolidge (formerly President of the Republic), Elihu Root (formerly Secretary of State). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strong in the Southern states. In *foreign policy*, advocates outlawry of war; freedom from entangling alliances with other nations; protection of American lives and rights; non-interference with internal political affairs of any foreign nation; international arbitration and conciliation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense; abolition of the practice of the President of entering into and carrying out agreements with a foreign government for protection of such government against revolution or foreign attack, or for the supervision of its internal affairs, when such agreements have not been advised and consented to by the Senate; recognition that the Monroe Doctrine is a cardinal principle promulgated for the protection of the United States and its Latin-American neighbors. Originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but has now dropped this issue. In *domestic policy*, advocates the preservation of the rights and powers of the states; reorganization of the government departments on a business basis; a resumption of the sinking fund inaugurated by the last Democratic Administration, and a strict limitation of taxation within the requirements of this fund; a tariff based on maintenance of legitimate business but safeguarding the public against monopoly created by special tariff favors; restoration of the Wilson conception of a fact-finding tariff commission, quasi-judicial, and free from executive influence; duties that will permit effective competition, insure against monopoly, and at the same time produce a fair revenue for the support of the government; a schedule that will increase the purchasing power of wages and income by reduction of monopolistic and extortionate rates, and equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of the tariff among all classes of citizens; favors the immediate enactment of legislation for the benefit of the farmers to insure equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries through credit aids by loans to coöperatives; approved creation of a Federal Farm Board to assist in marketing of farm products; favors reduction through government agencies of the spread between what the farmer and stock raiser get and what the consumer pays; consideration of agriculture in the formulation of government financial and tax measures, and distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketing units of the crop whose producers

are benefited by such assistance, thus avoiding government subsidy; favors the principle of collective bargaining for labor; opposes granting of injunctions in labor disputes except upon proof of threatened irreparable injury, and after notice and hearing; favors legislation providing that products of convict labor shipped from one state to another shall be subject to the laws of the latter state; advocates adoption of a scientific plan whereby during periods of unemployment appropriations shall be made for public works, and lessening, so far as possible, construction work when labor is generally and satisfactorily employed in private enterprise, and study of modern industry for a constructive solution to absorb and utilize the surplus labor released by the increasing use of machinery; favors legislation to prevent defeated members of Congress from participating in its session by fixing the date for convening the Congress immediately after the biennial congressional election; pledges itself to an honest effort to enforce the 18th (prohibition) Amendment to the Federal Constitution; supports an efficient, dependable American merchant marine; opposes discontinuance of any lines now operating; favors gradual transfer of ships to local private American companies; condemns the improper and excessive use of money in elections and agrees to maintain a permanent and open record of all expenditures both in primary campaigns and in elections; advocates a balance of state and federal control of water power, improvements in navigation, and flood control; favors constructive legislation in aid of the coal industry, mining, reclamation, drainage, and reforestation; approves equal opportunity for competition among common carriers; supports laws limiting immigration but condemns those provisions in the laws which separate husbands from wives and parents from infant children; promises strict enforcement of anti-trust laws, and enactment of other laws, if necessary, for control of monopolies; advocates immediate independence for the Philippines, and granting to Porto Rico a territorial form of government; favors employment of American citizens in the operation of the Panama Canal; supports continued care for American veterans; favors increase of wages of federal employees, and granting them liberal accident compensation; opposes exploitation in industry of women and children.

Leaders: Alfred E. Smith (Presidential candidate in 1928, formerly Governor of New York), Jouett Shouse (Chairman of the Democratic National Committee), Joseph T. Robinson (Party Leader in the Senate, Vice-Presidential candidate in 1928), John N. Garner (Party Leader in the House of Representatives), Carter Glass (Senator). Former office holders or party candidates who retain influence include: John W. Davis (Presidential candidate in 1924), James M. Cox (Presidential candidate in 1920), Franklin D. Roosevelt (Vice-Presidential candidate in 1920, Governor of New York). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation *</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALABAMA			
Age-Herald	44,344	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>) J. E. Chappell (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Birmingham)			
News (evening)	84,144	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>) C. N. Feidelson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Birmingham)			
CALIFORNIA			
Times (Los Angeles) . .	166,249	Independent Republican.	R. W. Trueblood (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle	100,057	Independent.	George T. Cameron (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
(San Francisco)			

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher*, "International Year Book," 1931.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Examiner. (San Francisco)	188,088	Independent.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 194) James R. Nourse (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>COLORADO</i>			
Post (evening) . . . (Denver)	159,519	Independent.	F. G. Bonfils (<i>Pub.</i>) W. C. Shepherd (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News . (Denver)	40,707	Independent.	E. T. Leech (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>CONNECTICUT</i>			
Courant (Hartford) . .	41,460	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	H. H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>) C. C. Hemenway (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</i>			
Post (Washington) . .	75,195	Independent.	Edward B. McLean (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Washington) . . (evening)	107,297	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)
United States Daily . . (Washington)	41,346	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Pres.</i>)
<i>FLORIDA</i>			
Florida Times Union . . (Jacksonville)	47,821	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>GEORGIA</i>			
Constitution (Atlanta) .	92,948	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>ILLINOIS</i>			
News (Chicago) . . . (evening)	426,843	Independent.	Walter A. Strong (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Chicago) . . .	819,847	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>INDIANA</i>			
News (evening) . . . (Indianapolis)	137,448	Independent Republican.	Warren C. Fairbanks (<i>Pub.</i>) Louis Howland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Indianapolis) . . .	116,890	Independent.	John C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
<i>IOWA</i>			
Register (Des Moines) . .	124,402	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>) Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>KANSAS</i>			
Capital (Topeka) . . .	44,978	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>) Harold C. Chase (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>KENTUCKY</i>			
Courier-Journal . . . (Louisville)	100,178	Democratic.	Robert W. Bingham (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
<i>LOUISIANA</i>			
Times-Picayune . . . (New Orleans)	100,251	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>MAINE</i>			
News (Bangor)	33,278	Republican.	J. Norman Towle (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>MARYLAND</i>			
Sun (Baltimore)	152,991 (m)	Independent.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pub.</i>)
(morning and evening)	148,620 (e)		John W. Owens (<i>Ed. morning</i>) Hamilton Owens (<i>Ed. evening</i>)
<i>MASSACHUSETTS</i>			
Christian Science Monitor (Boston)	128,723	Independent; organ of Christian Science Soci- ety, but has wide gen- eral circulation.	Willis J. Abbot, Roland R. Harrison, Charles E. Heitman, and Frank L. Perrin (<i>Ed. Bd.</i>)
Post (Boston)	373,939	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Transcript (Boston) . . (evening)	35,823	Independent Republican.	George S. Mandell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republican (Springfield)	21,357	Independent.	Richard Hooker (<i>Pub.</i>) Waldo L. Cook (<i>Ed.</i>)

UNITED STATES

193

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (Detroit) . . .	232,709	Independent.	E. D. Stair (<i>Pub.</i>)
News (Detroit) . . . (evening)	322,344	Independent.	Carlton S. Shier (<i>Ed.</i>) William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>) George E. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
MINNESOTA			
Journal (Minneapolis) . . . (evening)	122,982	Independent Republican.	Carl W. Jones (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pioneer Press . . . (St. Paul)	76,631	Independent Republican.	Leo E. Owens (<i>Pub.</i>) S. M. Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
MISSOURI			
Star (Kansas City) . . . (evening)	290,653	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe Democrat. . . . (St. Louis)	270,667	Independent.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pres.</i>) C. S. Yost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post Dispatch (St. Louis) (evening)	236,668	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEBRASKA			
Bee-News (Omaha) . . . (morning and evening)	34,798 (m) 56,220 (e)	Republican.	L. S. Rood (<i>Pub.</i>) Fred S. Hunter (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
World-Herald (Omaha). . .	122,004	Independent Democratic.	Gilbert M. Hitchcock (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW JERSEY			
News (Newark) . . . (evening)	153,574	Independent.	Wallace M. Scudder (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward W. Scudder (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW YORK			
American (New York City)	225,004	Organ of W. R. Hearst.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 194)
Herald Tribune (New York City)	292,164	Republican.	Edmond D. Coblentz (<i>Ed.</i>) Ogden Reid (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Commerce . . . (New York City)	24,054	Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton (<i>Pub.</i>)
Post (New York City) (evening)	102,612	Republican; oldest daily paper in New York.	H. Parker Willis (<i>Ed.</i>) Cyrus H. K. Curtis (<i>Pub.</i>) Julian S. Mason (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (New York City) . . . (evening)	298,791	Independent Republican.	William T. Dewart (<i>Pub.</i>) Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegram (New York City) (evening)	236,581	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 194)
Times (New York City)	416,995	Independent Democratic.	Lee Wood (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Adolph S. Ochs (<i>Pub.</i>) Rollo Ogden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wall Street Journal . . . (New York City) (morning and evening)	51,502 (me)	Financial.	F. A. Korsemyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
World (New York City) . . . (morning and evening)	313,911 (m) 276,267 (e)	Democratic.	Herbert Pulitzer (<i>Pres.</i>) Walter Lippmann (<i>Ed.</i>) <i>morning</i> H. S. Pollard (<i>Ed. evening</i>)
NORTH CAROLINA			
News & Observer (Raleigh)	39,184	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Ed.</i> <i>and Pub.</i>)
OHIO			
Enquirer (Cincinnati) . . .	77,270	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Plain Dealer (Cleveland)	214,595	Independent Democratic.	George M. Rogers (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Paul Bellamy (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Press (evening) (Cleveland)	215,747	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 194)
OKLAHOMA			
Tribune (evening) (Tulsa)	66,476	Independent.	Louis B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>) Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pub.</i>) Victor F. Barnett (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

UNITED STATES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
World (Tulsa) . . .	76,166	Independent Republican.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
<i>OREGON</i>			
Oregonian (Portland) .	107,371	Independent Republican.	R. G. Callvert (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i>			
Bulletin (Philadelphia)	558,274	Independent Republican.	William L. McLean (<i>Pub.</i>) Fred Fuller Shedd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Public Ledger . . .	118,078 (m)	Independent.	Cyrus H. K. Curtis (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Philadelphia) . . .	201,514 (e)		C. M. Morrison (<i>Acting Ed.</i>) Samuel S. Schwab (<i>Mg. Ed. morning</i>) Harry B. Nason, Jr. (<i>Mg. Ed. evening</i>)
Press (evening) . . .	191,072	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Harold D. Jacobs (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>RHODE ISLAND</i>			
Journal (Providence) .	44,805	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
<i>TENNESSEE</i>			
Commercial Appeal . .	114,851 (m)	Democratic.	Luke Lea (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Memphis) . . .	88,037 (e)		
(morning and evening)			
<i>TEXAS</i>			
News (Dallas) . . .	87,571	Independent Democratic.	George B. Dealey (<i>Pub.</i>) James Q. Dealey (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>UTAH</i>			
Tribune . . .	51,280	Republican.	E. H. Holden (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Salt Lake City)			
<i>VIRGINIA</i>			
News Leader (Richmond)	70,818	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>) Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(evening)			
<i>WASHINGTON</i>			
Post Intelligencer . .	102,235	Republican.	Hearst newspaper (See Note below) Royal Brougham (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) C. B. Blethen (<i>Pub.</i>) W. D. Chandler (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(Seattle)			
Times (Seattle) . . .	102,088	Independent.	
(evening)			
<i>WISCONSIN</i>			
Journal (Milwaukee) .	167,839	Independent.	Harry J. Grant (<i>Pub.</i>) L. W. Nieman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(evening)			
Leader (Milwaukee)	47,503	Socialist.	E. J. Costello (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
(evening)			

NOTE.—One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers. . . .	Independent; composed of 26 papers in 13 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers .	Independent; composed of 25 papers in 25 cities.	Robert W. Scripps (<i>Controlling Shareholder</i>) Roy W. Howard (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York *Times*, the New York *Herald Tribune*, the New York *World* (through the Press Publishing Co.), the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which is affiliated with the New York *Evening Post*.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; affiliated with Reuters-Havas-Wolff group.	Frank B. Noyes (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving clients in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Karl A. Bickel (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service . .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	Frank Mason (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal News Service . . .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	James T. Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)

OUTLYING TERRITORY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Empire (Juneau, Alaska)		John W. Troy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Ketchikan, Alaska)		Edward G. Morissey (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	R. K. Crist (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. A. Thurston (<i>Pub.</i>) Raymond Coll (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hawaii Hoochi (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent. In Japanese and English.	F. Makino (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent. In Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star-Bulletin (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent Republican.	W. R. Farrington (<i>Pub.</i>) Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Manila, P. I.)	Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (Manila, P. I.)	Independent.	J. Rosenthal (<i>Prop.</i>) Johnson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia (Manila, P. I.)	Favors Philippine independence. In Spanish.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Democracia (San Juan, Porto Rico)	Alliancist; at present advocates largest possible measure of self-government, leaving open the determination of the final political status of Porto Rico. In Spanish.	José Dávila Ricci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo (San Juan, Porto Rico)	Independent. In Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiempo (San Juan, Porto Rico)	Coalitionist; advocates Porto Rican statehood. In English and Spanish.	Pedro J. Barbosa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (San Juan, Porto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment. In Spanish.	Romualdo Real (<i>Ed.</i>)
Porto Rico Progress (San Juan, Porto Rico) (weekly)	Independent. In English.	Howard Hull (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Panama (Panama City, Panama)	Independent. In Spanish.	A. Villegas Arango (<i>Ed.</i>)

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review . . (Evanston, Ill.) (quarterly)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Journal of International Law (Washington, D. C.) (quarterly)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (Ann Arbor, Mich.) (quarterly)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
American Review of Reviews (New York, N. Y.) (monthly)	Political, social, and current events.	Albert Shaw (<i>Ed.</i>)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, Pa.) (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Barron's Weekly (Published simultaneously Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.)	Financial.	Hugh Bancroft (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Current History (New York, N. Y.) (monthly)	Political and historical.	New York Times Co. (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (New York, N. Y.) (quarterly)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Geographical Review (New York, N. Y.) (quarterly)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Economic and Business History (Boston, Mass.) (quarterly)	Economic.	Edwin F. Gay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Literary Digest (New York, N. Y.) (weekly)	Current events; digest of the news and editorial comment of the press.	William S. Woods (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation (New York, N. Y.) (weekly)	Political, social, and current events.	Oswald Garrison Villard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation's Business (Washington, D. C.) (monthly)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
New Republic (New York, N. Y.) (weekly)	Political, social, and current events.	Bruce Bliven (<i>Ed.</i>)
Outlook and Independent . . (New York, N. Y.) (weekly)	Political, social, and current events.	Francis Rufus Bellamy (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly . . (New York, N. Y.) (quarterly)	Political.	Parker T. Moon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.) (quarterly)	Economic.	F. W. Taussig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Review of Economic Statistics (Cambridge, Mass.) (quarterly)	Economic and statistical.	W. L. Crum (<i>Ed.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 1,808,286 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. JUAN CAMPISTEGUY (Riverista Colorado)

Assumed office March 1, 1927, for four-year term

(The executive functions are divided between the President and a National Administrative Council consisting of nine members: at present five are of the majority party, and four are of the minority — three retiring every two years — all elected by direct popular vote)

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1927, three members by the President and four members by the National Administrative Council

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election of November, 1930 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President: DR. JUAN B. MORELLI (Blanco)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Blanco (Nationalists)	12
Colorado (Batllistas — 1, Riveristas — 1, Sosistas — 2, Colorado Radical — 1)	5
Vacancies (shortly to be filled, probably by Colorados)	2
Total	19

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara Nacional de Representantes)

Election of November, 1928 (for three years)

President: GUILLERMO L. GARCIA (Blanco)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Blanco (Nationalists — 60, Radicals — 1)	61
Colorado (Batllistas — 38, Riveristas — 9, Vieristas — 4, Sosistas — 8)	59
Communist	1
Catholic	1
Socialist	1

Total 123

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Blanco or Nationalist (Conservative) and the Colorado (Liberal) parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems they adopted. Frequent conflicts for the control of the government occurred between them during a period of nearly fifty years. Adherence to one or the other group thus became a question of traditional loyalty rather than of political program.

BLANCO PARTY: Composed of two factions, Nationalists and Radicals or Carnellistas (who voted separately in the last elections), both of which are

conservative. The Nationalists are the old-line group; the Radicals, the insurgent element. The program favors more extensive power for the executive, more domestic protection for capitalist interests, and high protective tariffs. It calls for more and better-equipped educational institutions, the building of more hard roads, and aid to the farmers. Agricultural development is favored, as is also physical education.

Leaders: Luis Alberto Herrera (leader of Nationalist faction, formerly President of National Council of Administration, Blanco Party candidate for President of Uruguay last two elections), Dr. Leonel Aguirre (President of the Party), Dr. Lorenzo Carnelli (leader of Radical faction, member of Chamber of Representatives).

COLORADO PARTY: Has been in power over fifty years; recently lost its slight majority over Blanco Party in the Lower Chamber. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of many public playgrounds, and a higher protective tariff than that advocated by the Blancos. Old age pensions are favored, the funds to be established by state and private concerns. Recommends the reorganization of the educational system of Uruguay, government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports, and the continued separation of Church and State. With the exception of the Riverista faction it advocates limitation of presidential powers and a corresponding increase of power of the Administrative Council.

In the November, 1930, election it ran three candidates, and by a pre-election agreement it was conceded that, if the Riverista candidate, Dr. Manini Rios, should obtain 17½ percent of the Colorado vote, he would be the Party candidate. He apparently failed to receive that percentage, but the matter will be referred to the Senate for final action. If Dr. Rios failed to receive 17½ percent the election will go to Dr. Gabriel Terra, who becomes the next President of Uruguay, to take office on March 1, 1931.

Leaders: Dr. Baltazar Brun (formerly President of the Republic, President of the National Council of Administration), and Dr. Gabriel Terra (Candidate for President in the November, 1930, elections), leaders of the Batllista faction; Julio Maria Sosa (formerly President of National Council of Administration), leader of the Sosista faction; Dr. Pedro Manini Rios (member of Chamber of Representatives, Candidate for President in the November, 1930, elections), leader of the Riverista faction; Dr. Juan Campisteguy (President); Luis C. Caviglia, leader of Vierista faction. Dr. Federico Fleurquin ran as a neutral candidate in the November, 1930, elections.

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Uruguayan section of the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Eugenio Gomez (member of Chamber of Representatives).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bien Público	Catholic; conservative.	Joaquin Secco Illa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Día	Colorado-Batllista.	César Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario (evening)	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1923.	Hector R. Gómez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Plata	Blanco; conservative.	Juan Andres Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ideal (evening)	Colorado-Batllista.	Dr. Ghigliani and Francisco Alberto Schinca (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Imparcial (evening)	Supposedly independent; said to favor Blanco Party.	Eduardo Ferreira (<i>Dir.</i>)

URUGUAY

199

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Justicia	Communist.	Eugenio Gómez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mañana	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1917.	Hector R. Gómez (<i>Ed.</i>)
País	Blanco.	Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Plata (evening)	Blanco; conservative.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sol	Socialist.	Dr. Emilio Frugoni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna Popular	Blanco; founded in 1879.	Andrés Lapido (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	Arestes Boroffio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Felipe Gucci (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ilustración Uruguaya (monthly)	Political and current events.	

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Dr. Francisco Ghigliani (<i>Pres.</i>)
--------------------------------	--------------	--

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas

Area: 393,874 square miles

Population: 3,026,878 (1926 census)

President *

DR. JUAN BAUTISTA PEREZ

Elected Provisional President April 19, 1929; Constitutional President May 31, 1929; assumed office June 1, 1929 for seven-year term ending April 19, 1936

Cabinet

Appointed April 20, 1929

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Camara de Senadores)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

† *Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)*

† *Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)*

President: Changes every thirty days.

President: Changes every thirty days.

Number of members 40

Number of members 81

† No elections were held in 1930.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

There are no organized political parties with well-defined programs. The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esfera	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. David Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo	Antonio Jose Calcaño Herrera (<i>Founder</i>)
Nuevo Diario	Laureano Vallenilla Lanz (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sol	Carlos Rohl, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Andres Mata and Luis Teofilo Nunez (<i>Props.</i> <i>and Eds.</i>)
Verdad	Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (<i>Prop.</i>) Rafael Peñalver J. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Impulso (Barquisimeto)	Federico Carmona (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informacion (Maracaibo)	Juan Besson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cultura Venezolana (monthly)	Dr. Jose A. Tagliaferro (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

*Under the Constitution of May 19, 1929, certain important prerogatives of the President are shared by the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies. The present Commander-in-Chief is General Juan Vicente Gomez, formerly President of the Republic.